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The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O., MELBOURNE, FOR TRANSMISSION BY POST AS A NEWSPAPER

THE OFFICIAL FEDERAL JOURNAL of the ASSOCIATED PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATIONS of AUSTRALIA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

New Series: Vol. 34—No. 403

JULY 30, 1953

Old Series: Vol. LXVIII—No. 811

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With which is incorporated
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Published on the 30th of each month by
The Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd.
Registered Office, 354-364 Swanston Street, Melbourne.
Telephones: FJ 3047, FJ 5161.

Subscription: Within British Empire, £1/15/- p.a.; other addresses, £2.
Single copies: Within Australia, 3/-; overseas, 3/6.

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EXAMINATION DATES 1953.

Preliminary Examination.—November 18-23.

Intermediate Examination.—November 10-19.

Final Examination.—November 23-December 2.

Entries for the Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations close fourteen days, and for the Final Examination twenty-one days, before the date of commencement of the Examination.

Full details obtainable from the office of the Board.

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360 Swanston Street,
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PHARMACY BOARD OF N.S.W.

The next Qualifying Examination will be held in February, 1954.

Watch this column for further advice.

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SYDNEY.

P. E. COSGRAVE,
Registrar.

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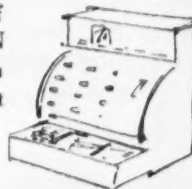


Join us on the up and up! It's definitely 'good business' to sell your customers Elastoplast. They like it so well they come back for more! You'll find 3 money-spinners in Elastoplast the famous Fabric

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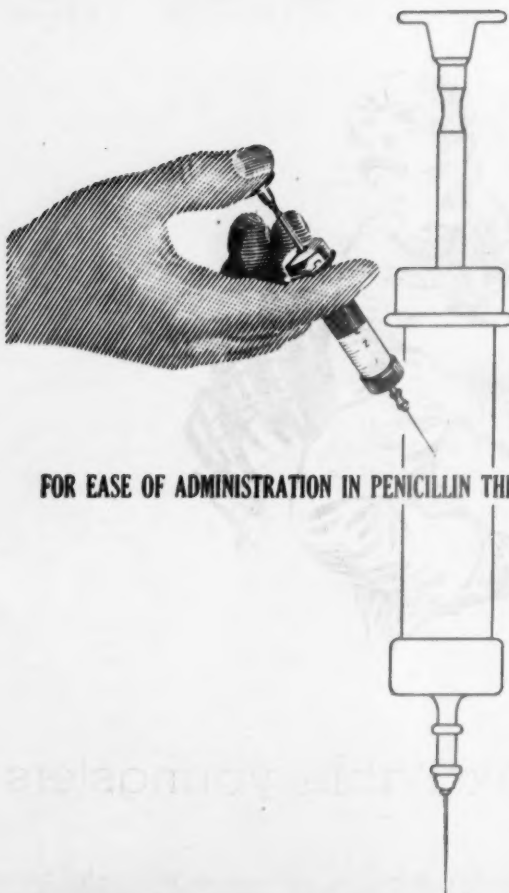
Pure medicinal glucose, a source of quickly assimilable energy, is presented in GlucoDin, together with calcium, phosphorus and vitamin D. Pleasant to take in beverages, on cereals and fruit dishes, GlucoDin swiftly replenishes energy-reserves depleted by physical and mental strain, and does much to minimise any tendency to ketosis and vomiting.

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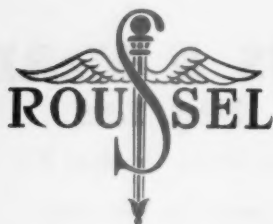
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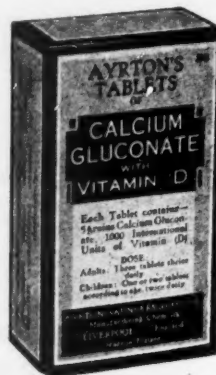


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The tablets being chocolate flavoured, they will be found both pleasant and palatable. Their use will give rise to an increase of the blood calcium without attendant stomach reaction. In tins of 100 tablets, each containing 7 grains of the salt, which in its turn contains 9 per cent. of Calcium.

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




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especially those types associated with,

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Vascular headache and certain types of migraine

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Np443

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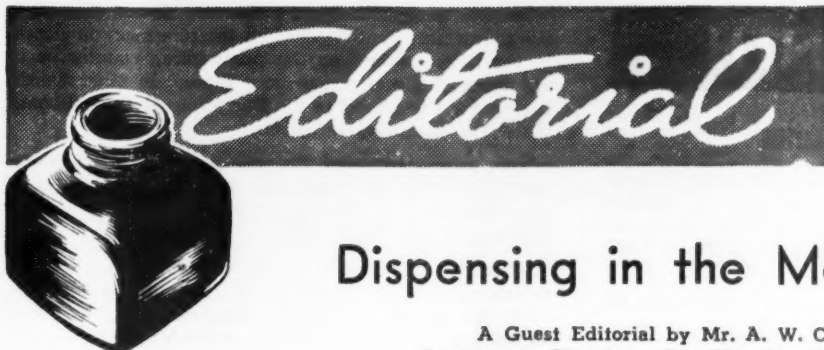
Aspirin	grains 4
Phenacetin	grains 4
Caffeine	grains 1/2
Phenobarbitone	grains 1/4

Available in bottles each 100 tablets, and in 1000's for hospital and dispensing use.

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N.P.1



New Series: Vol. 34—No. 403

Old Series: Vol. LXVIII—No. 811

July 30, 1953

Dispensing in the Metric System

A Guest Editorial by Mr. A. W. Callister, F.P.S.,
Lecturer in Pharmaceutics, Victorian College of Pharmacy.

THE British Pharmacopoeia Commission has long recommended that the Metric System replace the Imperial System for all pharmaceutical weighing and measuring. The general notices of the B.P. 1948 included a statement that "Medicines should be measured in properly graduated glass measures. It would be preferable if the measure was graduated in millilitres, or in minims and fluid ounces, and the doses were prescribed in these units."

In the B.P. 1953 doses of drugs and preparations for internal use are expressed in the Metric System, and approximate equivalent doses in the Imperial System are given only for those drugs "commonly used or prescribed in the Imperial System." The number of such drugs is steadily diminishing. Most of the newer substances, especially those products of the research chemist, are presented in Metric packages and with Metric doses. The popularity of some of these substances, e.g., vitamin preparations, has also popularised these dose quantities, not merely with the physician and pharmacist, but with the public.

There has been, in fact, steady infiltration of Metric expression of doses and strengths into the Medical and Pharmaceutical field. We have seen examples of mixed formulation, with doses of drugs in Imperial quantities and Metric quantities appearing in the same prescription. It has been said that due to this influx of new and potent drugs with Metric doses, and the discarding of much of our older *Materia Medica* that time alone will be sufficient to bring about the change from the archaic Imperial System with all its arithmetical pitfalls, to the streamlined Metric System. The time has come to apply some judicious assistance to this natural process and accelerate the change-over for the benefit of all concerned, viz., manufacturer, prescriber, dispenser and patient.

From the pharmacists' point of view the Metric System has everything to commend it — accuracy, ease of calculation and uniformity. Its adoption would tend to improve the tolerance of error inherent in dispensing. The weights themselves with the decimals of the gramme packed under glass are much less prone to damage than the small Imperial weights frequently stored loose in a scale drawer. The habit of accuracy in weighing and measuring, so essential to analytical processes in which the student is trained, should also

add to the degree of accuracy in dispensing. The practice of the B.P. of expressing quantities as multiples or fractions of the gramme, milligram or microgram, gives simplicity and uniformity to the dose quantities, and practice would soon make these terms familiar.

It might be thought that wholesale druggists and manufacturers would not welcome such a change. On the contrary, the May issue of the "Retail Chemist" features the adoption of the Metric System by manufacturers and wholesale druggists in Great Britain under the title "The Metric System Enters the Drug Trade." The group of manufacturers represented in the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industries have recommended the move, and it is said that the majority of wholesalers will adopt the new method from July 1, 1953. The range of packages is interesting, and it is intended that any one product should be available in not more than three sizes in accordance with demand. This progressive move has been adopted on the recommendation of a Committee which investigated market trends.

The adoption of the Metric System for dispensing in this country could be brought about most rapidly by the teachers of *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy to the medical student. However willing the pharmacist may be to adopt the simpler system, it is the prescriber who controls the situation. We have long struggled to present the patient with an equivalent preparation in Imperial quantities for the comparatively rare Metric prescription. We can hardly be expected to reverse the process and convert all Imperial prescriptions into Metric. Yet the advantage in accuracy of dosage of a preparation labelled, for example, "10 mls. three times a day," measured in a graduated measure and freed once for all from the confusion of domestic spoons, would itself justify such a course.

One long-standing anomaly should receive vigorous attention from Pharmacy Boards, viz., that provision for the use of Metric Weights and Measures be made in the Weights and Measures Acts of the various States of the Commonwealth. This need has been stated before and every effort should be made to have the position rectified. Pharmaceutical Societies, on the other hand, should press for teaching of students of both Pharmacy and Medicine in the general use of Metric quantities in prescriptions.

THE MONTH

THE GUILD BUILDING

The framework of the new Guild Building, "Guild House," in St. Francis street, Melbourne, is nearing completion, and the Federal Council, with its ancillaries, looks forward to moving into occupation within a few months.

This will be a red letter day and a mile post in Guild history.

The new building will be known as "Guild House," and will be the Federal Headquarters of the Guild.

Guild members throughout Australia have received a copy of the very excellently produced brochure explaining the project and inviting subscriptions, which may be taken out in registered, unsecured notes up to a total of £40,000. In the foreword of the brochure the Federal Executive states that a unique opportunity is presented to all pharmaceutical chemists and their families throughout Australia to invest in the loan for the purpose of erecting a seven-storey concrete and steel framed building.

The brochure goes on to say that the Guild is now a truly national organisation with 25 years of progress and expansion behind it. The decision to secure its own Headquarters will mark the first 25 years of its life of service to Guild members throughout the Commonwealth. We reprint the following from the post-script written by Mr. John H. Gould, a member of the first Federal Council:—

"The young recruit faces the flag of his nation and recalls—if he has been well taught—the battles of the past that made it his nation. The young recruit to the Guild should be given the same opportunity to learn our history. With such a gigantic work as the National Health Service to be moulded into shape, we need to have our ideals set before us, or we may find that we are losing our souls as well as the respect of the community—to take only one aspect of the life of the Guild. And there are plenty of others."

PROTECTION OF NARCOTICS AGAINST THEFT

To Australian chemists who have been educated from student days to keep stocks of Dangerous Drugs always securely locked up, a recommendation from New Jersey is somewhat startling.

In a statement released by the Department of Law and Public Safety, under which the Pharmacy Board in that State operates, it is intimated that storage requirements for narcotic drugs are henceforth to be vigorously enforced.

The novel direction is then given that all drugs which are capable of being taken to satisfy addiction must be stored in a strong and adequate safe or completely dispersed throughout the prescription department.

The Pharmacy Board of New Jersey no longer permits storage of narcotic drugs, when the pharmacy is closed, in the usual cabinet on the prescription counter or in any other single or conspicuous place. In other words, they are not to be left in the Dangerous Drugs cupboard when the pharmacy is closed.

The results reported are interesting. When questioned recently, the Secretary of the Board said that an immediate decrease in narcotic drug robberies in pharmacies had been noted.

Recently when the Board called for reports on robberies of narcotic drugs, 85 such robberies were reported, and in all but nine instances the drugs were stolen from Dangerous Drugs cupboards.

EXIT HEROIN

The much discussed ban on the importation of Heroin has now been officially applied by means of amendment of the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations.

Statutory Rule No. 56, 1953, provides for the amendment of the First Schedule to the Regulations by inserting the item "Diacetylmorphine, its salts and preparations containing Diacetylmorphine or its salts." This brings Heroin and all of its preparations into the schedule of goods, the importation of which is completely banned. Australia therefore joins some 47 other nations in outlawing this drug.

In Queensland, South Australia and Victoria, preparations containing any proportion of Heroin may be supplied only on prescription. While stocks last and until a law is introduced forbidding the use or possession of the drug, it may still be used in dispensing prescriptions which comply with Regulations in force in the respective States.

Abandonment of the use of Heroin in medicine, once strongly contested in medical circles, is now apparently accepted as a move in the public interest.

The Federal President of the British Medical Association is reported as saying that the B.M.A. had first opposed the ban but after further consideration had agreed to it, with only the Queensland Branch dissenting.

Total prohibition has been urged by the World Health Organisation.

Another medical authority quoted in the same newspaper strongly opposed the ban. He stated: "It is wrong to abuse the application of a drug such as Heroin but it is equally wrong to abolish the use of a drug that serves a useful purpose to humanity."

Professor R. H. Thorp, Department of Pharmacology, Sydney University, stated that Heroin was by far the worst known drug of addiction and was banned in 47 countries, including the United States.

Commonwealth Minister for Health, Sir Earle Page, announced in March that Heroin had been removed from the list of drugs available under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act.

AGREEMENT FOR THE PRICING OF PENSIONER PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

Negotiations are still being continued with the Minister for Health for a new contract for the pricing of Pharmaceutical Benefits and Pensioner Pharmaceutical Benefits.

After hearing members all over the Commonwealth express their views the decision was unanimous that no deductions would be tolerated. A letter was then sent to Canberra announcing the minimum terms under which Pharmacy was prepared to dispense medicines for this service. The Government has replied, allowing certain of the terms to stand, but taking exception to the working of the Wastage Factor Table, and not agreeing to the new Pensioner Benefit terms. The Guild has replied, stating that the first letter setting out the terms was final. The Guild now awaits the Minister's reply.

CURB ON QUACKS

New regulations under the Medical Practitioners Act of New South Wales (see N.S.W. Section) are designed to limit advertising by unqualified persons who engage in various forms of medical treatment.

Limitation of their announcements at first sight might appear to give some standing, as similar restrictions are applied to legally qualified medical practitioners. The fact is, however, that unregistered persons, whatever their qualifications or lack of qualifications, can in most States advertise freely and treat illness without infringing any statute or regulation.

Quacks and charlatans flourish at the expense of qualified persons and to the detriment of the sick and ailing. Greater protection at law is provided for stock and poultry than for human beings in this respect.

The New South Wales regulations, therefore, even though they do not really solve the problem, are a step in the right direction.

DO WARNING LABELS PROTECT?

According to "Chemical and Engineering News," the labelling requirements in New South Wales for economic poisons may be almost valueless in the light of a recent decision of the Virginia Supreme Court. This ruling may have important implications. The Court held that the manufacturer is responsible for damages resulting from **misuse** of its products.

The case in question was a suit brought against California Spray-Chemicals by two apple growers. They were awarded \$30,000 damages for partial loss of their apple crops following an application of phenyl mercuric acetate to control a scab infection. Although the product had complied with Federal labelling requirements for years, carried the warning that the buyer would assume responsibility for damage resulting from misuse and the directions for application were not followed, the Court said the Company was at fault for not explaining what would happen if the material was used contrary to directions.

BARBITURATES AND ALCOHOL

Two recent deaths from barbiturate poisoning have attracted considerable attention. In each instance the total quantity of the drug taken, as estimated by post-mortem examination, was scarcely more than the maximum therapeutic dose—it was certainly nowhere near the amount usually regarded as lethal. But, in both cases, a small quantity of alcohol had apparently been taken about the same time as the barbiturate, and this, above all, was regarded as the sinister complication. At one inquest the pathologist's view is said to have been that "even a minute quantity of alcohol would speed the action of the drug," and at the other a psychiatrist is quoted as saying that "occurrences of this kind are constantly happening. There have been three or four accidental occurrences in the past ten days to my knowledge." In view of such statements, the coroners concerned, quite naturally, issued stern warnings to doctors and to the public.

But if the danger is as great as this, it is strange that so little has been said about it in the past. It may be mentioned to students, but with no great emphasis, and there must be thousands of doctors in practice who know nothing of this possibility of the barbiturates. Moreover, considering that barbiturates are so freely dispensed under the National Health Service, and that most people in this country are not teetotalers, it is surprising that deaths from this cause have not been more numerous. In the U.S.A. alcohol and barbiturates are also consumed in large quantities, but again few deaths have been attributed to their combined action.

In 1943 Jetter and McLean investigated this very question; for, as they observed, "the possibility of synergism between alcohol and a barbiturate is a matter of considerable practical as well as theoretic interest." In rats they demonstrated a definite synergism between the two drugs when given in sublethal doses. But even when both drugs were given together, each in half the maximum sublethal dose, only one out of six rats died. Clearly, there was a synergistic effect, but that is a very different matter from potentiation. Jetter and McLean also cited three examples of fatal poisoning in man; in these cases it was clear that one drug alone could not have caused death. But the total quantities involved were very great; and one victim "was addicted to both alcohol and barbitals." Again, with mice and dogs, Ramsey and Haag found further evidence of synergism, but none of potentiation; and the concentration reached in the body of the two drugs was no different whether they were given alone or together. Pharmacologically, both alcohol and the barbiturates are depressants of the central nervous system, so a synergistic action is not unlikely; but, as we have said, that is a far cry from the potentiation necessary to turn innocuous individual doses into a fatal combination.

The dangers of giving barbiturates to those who take alcohol have probably been overstated. On the other hand, of course, barbiturates are in themselves deadly drugs, which are perhaps used too lightly today. Moreover, their effects vary considerably from one person to another, not only in the amount needed for a given hypnotic effect, but also in the dose that proves fatal. And in those who regularly take barbiturates a further factor may have to be considered, for Brodie has shown that the action of thiopentone becomes progressively longer with repeated doses, even though the dose remains the same. The drug, it seems, is taken up by the fatty tissues and later released into the body fluids; and a similar thing is possible with the longer-acting barbiturates. If so, the cumulative effect may be serious, and a disastrous combination with alcohol easier to explain. But the fact remains that thousands of people take barbiturates in the usual doses, even more drink alcohol in one form or another, and yet few deaths have been proved to be due to the two drugs in combination.

—Extract from "The Lancet," June 6, 1953.

SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

ARTICLES

- Ethylene Oxide.
- Solubilised Aromatic Oils.
- Phenylbutazone (Butazolidin) in Rheumatoid Arthritis and Gout.
- Influence of Potassium on Tissue Protein Synthesis.
- Two Drugs Combined to Curb Motion Sickness.
- Ophthalmia of Cattle.
- Antihistaminic in Blood Transfusion.
- Terramycin Intravenous.
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- Tests with P.V.P. Plasma Substitute Prove Successful.
- Turpentine Production.
- Better Tasting Therapeutic Diets.
- Some Achievements of the Late Chaim Weizmann.
- Allethrin, Pyrethrum Substitute.
- Alginates.
- All Chemical Elements Simultaneously Created Five Billion Years Ago.

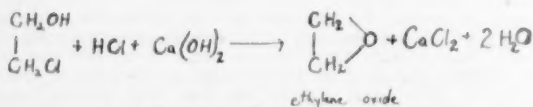
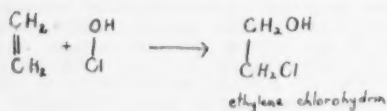
ETHYLENE OXIDE: ITS USE IN THE PRODUCTION OF NON-IONIC EMULGENTS

By R. A. Anderson.

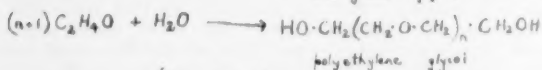
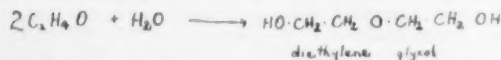
The most important pre-requisite for the economic production of ethylene oxide is a cheap and plentiful supply of ethylene. In America the hydrocarbon is obtained in large quantities by cracking petroleum. Ethylene has been obtained also—notably in pre-war Germany—from coke oven gas, by the dehydration of ethyl alcohol, and by the hydrogenation of acetylene (prepared by the action of water on calcium carbide). Ethylene oxide is a very reactive substance, and is used in the preparation of a great number of substances of pharmaceutical and commercial importance.

Preparation and Properties.

Ethylene is converted to ethylene chlorohydrin by the action of hypochlorous acid. The chlorohydrin is not isolated from the resulting aqueous, acidic solution; the solution is treated with a slight excess of lime slurry, and the ethylene oxide which is formed is removed by careful fractionation.



(Figure 1)



(Figure 2)

Ethylene oxide is a gas at normal atmospheric pressure and temperature. The liquid form (which boils at 10.7 deg. C.) is inflammable, and mixtures of more than 3 per cent. with air are explosive. Ethylene oxide vapour is slightly neurotoxic and has a narcotic effect. Ethylene oxide is an effective fumigant; for such purposes it is usually mixed with carbon dioxide to render it non-inflammable and non-explosive.

Polyethylene Glycols.

Reaction of ethylene oxide with water yields an ethylene glycol or a mixture of ethylene glycols (depending on the amounts of the reactants), as shown in the following equations.

A range of polyethylene glycols are available as "Carbowaxes," and two of these are included in the U.S.P. as Glycol Polyethelenum 400 and Glycol Polyethelenum 4000. The former is a colourless, viscous liquid, and consists of a mixture of polyethylene glycols with an average molecular weight of about 400— $\text{HO}\cdot\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{O}\cdot\text{CH}_2)_n\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{OH}$, where n varies from 7 to 9. "Carbowax" 4000 occurs as flakes, creamy-white and waxlike in appearance, and has an average molecular weight of about 4000.

Unguentum Glycolis Polyethyleni U.S.P. consists of equal parts of these two glycols. The polyethylene glycols are soluble in water, and the amount of aqueous liquids which can be incorporated is limited unless a stabiliser (e.g. cetostearyl alcohol) is included. The polyethylene glycols are used also to solubilise some medicaments (e.g. salicylic acid, sulphathiazole), which are relatively insoluble in water.

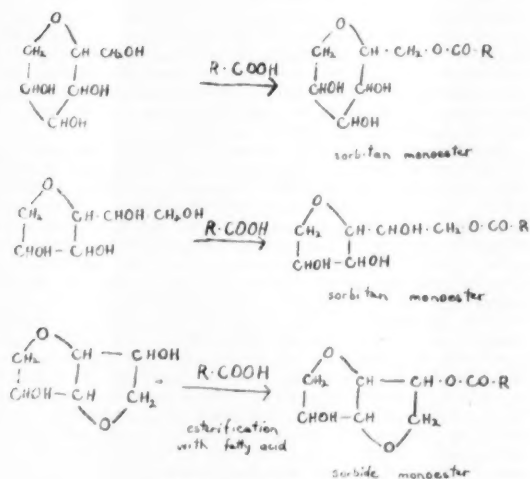
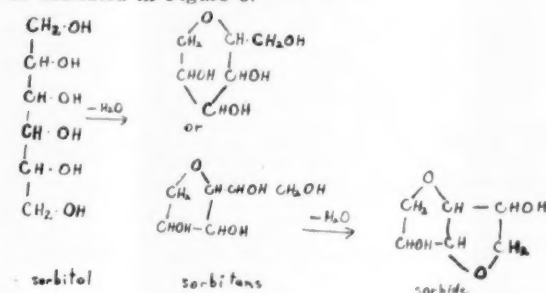
Polyethylene Glycol Esters.

Emulgents of widely varying solubility and surface active properties may be made by esterifying fatty acids with polyethylene glycols. Examples are "Carbowax" 1500 dioleate, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{33}\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{O}\cdot\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{O}\cdot\text{CH}_2)_n\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{O}\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{33}$, and Glycolis Polyethyleni 400 Monostearas U.S.P., $\text{HO}\cdot\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{O}\cdot\text{CH}_2)_n\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{O}\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{35}$.

It is not necessary to condense the ethylene oxide before esterification. Frequently it is an advantage to esterify and condense simultaneously in an autoclave, taking care that the ethylene oxide reacts as it is added, since accumulation of oxide may lead to a reaction of explosive violence. Polyethylene glycol 400 monostearate requires the addition of 10 molecules of oxide to one molecule of stearic acid. It is a white solid which is soluble in organic solvents, but **not in water**. The solubility of substances of this type may be increased by increasing the proportion of ethylene oxide. Thus **polyethylene glycol 400 monolaurate** (9 molecules of ethylene oxide) is water-dispersible, has a high lyophilic to hydrophilic ratio, and is a **water in oil emulsifier**; **polyethylene glycol 1000 monolaurate** (22 molecules of ethylene oxide) is water soluble and an **oil in water emulsifier**.

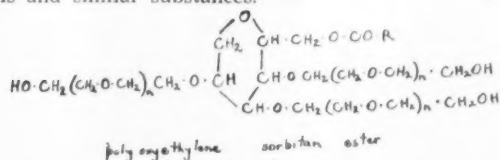
Sorbitan Emulsifiers.

A group of water-in-oil emulgents may be prepared by esterifying the anhydrides of sorbitol or mannitol as indicated in Figure 3.



(Figure 3)

The monolaurate and oleate are water-dispersible, while the palmitate and stearate esters are water-insoluble. The hydrophobic properties may be increased by esterifying more of the hydroxyl groups with further fatty acid (Crills Nos. 1 to 5—see table—are compounds of this type). The hydrophilic properties may be increased by introducing polyoxyethylene side-chains (Crills Nos. 6-12—see Figure 4). Poxyoxyethylene sorbitan esters are soluble in water, and are o/w promoting emulgents. They are also used to "solubilise" volatile oils and similar substances.



(Figure 4)

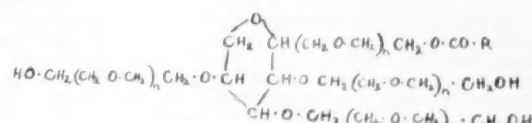
If the ethylene oxide is introduced before esterification, a compound of the type indicated in Figure 5 will be formed.

Emulgents of this type of British manufacture are available under the trade name "Crills." In the U.S.A. they are known as "Arlaculs," "Spans" and "Tweens." The composition and uses of some of these compounds are indicated in the table.

Table.

English Name.	American Equivalent.	Composition.	Comments.
Crill No. 1	Arlacel No. 20	(Sorbitan (Monolaurate)	
Crill No. 2	Span No. 20	(Sorbitan (Monopalmitate)	
Crill No. 3	Span No. 40	(Sorbitan (Monostearate)	Used as stabilisers when polyoxyethylene sorbitan esters are used as O/W emulsifiers.
Crill No. 4	Arlacel No. 60	(Sorbitan (Mono-oleate)	
Crill No. 5	Span No. 80	(Sorbitan (Trioleate)	
Crill No. 6	Arlacel No. 85	(Polyoxyethylene (Sorbitan (Monolaurate)	O/W emulsifiers
Crill No. 7	Span No. 20	(Polyoxyethylene (Sorbitan (Monopalmitate)	O/W emulsifiers
Crill No. 13	Tween No. 40	(Polyoxyethylene (Sorbitan (Monopalmitate) (Mixture of Sorbitan (Monopalmitate) and (Polyoxyethylene (Sorbitan (Monopalmitate)	O/W emulsifier
Crill No. 14	Arlacel A	(Mannide (Mono-oleate)	W/O emulsifiers
Crill No. 15	Arlacel B	(Mannitan (Mono-oleate)	W/O emulsifiers
Crill No. 16	Arlacel C	(Sorbitan (sesquioleate)	W/O emulsifiers

The sorbitan emulsifiers when correctly used give fine grained emulsions stable to wide changes of pH and to high concentrations of electrolytes. The water-soluble polyoxyethylene derivatives are used as primary emulgents in O/W emulsions; a stabiliser is necessary for best results, and a sorbitan fatty acid ester (Crills Nos. 1 to 5) or ceto-stearyl alcohol is usually included.



(Figure 5)

"Polawax" is stated by the makers to be a self-emulsifying stearyl alcohol. The Extra Pharmacopoeia (Martindale) describes it as "a preparation of ceto-stearyl alcohol containing a polyoxyethylene derivative of a sorbitan fatty acid ester."

It is proposed to include a wax of this type in the 8th A.P.F. under the title of "Sorbitolene."

Comments.

The non-ionic emulgents have many advantages over the more commonly used anionic emulsifiers. Stability to changes of pH and to electrolytes has been mentioned; of equal importance is their compatibility with a wide range of medicaments. The next A.P.F. (see this Journal, 30/5/53, page 447) will include a note that "when Emulsifying Wax is prescribed, a self-emulsifying wax of the Sorbitolene type may be dispensed, if it is considered that the Sodium Lauryl Sulphate of the official product may inactivate the medicament ordered." It seems desirable that the A.P.F. should include also a list of medicaments which may be inactivated by anionic emulgents.

That the A.P.F. Committee has recognised the need for an official non-ionic emulent and a non-ionic cream base is good. It is to be hoped that the Australian Committee on Pharmacopoeia Revision (B.P., 1953, p. xvi) will successfully campaign for the inclusion of a similar emulent(s) in the British Pharmacopoeia.

SOLUBILISED AROMATIC OILS

The use of solubilising agents in the preparation of aromatic waters has been described in two papers in the *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Pract. Pharm. Ed.* In the first, a peppermint water concentrate, formulated by A. J. MonteBovi (1951, 12, 565), containing oil of peppermint U.S.P. 7.5 mls, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate (Tween 20) 42.5 mls and distilled water to 100 mls, is said to be capable of dilution with any quantity of water without producing cloudiness, and does not, therefore, need filtering. The author claims that the method is economical both in time and money, and that the concentrate, when diluted proportionately, yields a preparation equivalent in flavour and odour to the official peppermint water. Work of a more general nature is reported by C. V. Steen *et al.* (1952, 13, 180), who prepared samples of aromatic waters of peppermint, spearmint, cinnamon and anise, using Tween 20, 40, 60 or 80 in concentrations ranging from 1 to 5 per cent. The volatile oil was added to a solution of the Tween in distilled water and stirred intermittently for 10 minutes. On standing overnight, those preparations containing 2 per cent. or more of the surface-active agent became perfectly clear solutions. While the technique provides a speedy extemporaneous method for the preparation of aromatic waters, it appeared that such waters were susceptible to mould growth, and that the Tweens had a general tendency to yield products with a pH lower than that obtained by the official method of preparation, with purified talc as the dispensing agent.—*Pharm J.*, January 24, 1953.

PHENYLBUTAZONE (BUTAZOLIDIN) IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS AND GOUT

By W. C. Kuzell, R. W. Schaffarsick, B. Brown and E. A. Mankle.

(*J. Amer. Med. Ass.* 1952, 149, 729.)

Phenylbutazone (Butazolidin) is the sodium derivative of 4-butyl-1:2-diphenyl-3:5 pyrazolidinedione, and has been widely used in conjunction with amidopyrine because it increases its solubility and makes it possible to give amidopyrine by injection. The combination has a marked anti-rheumatic action, and for this reason the authors investigated the effect of phenylbutazone alone in gout and various rheumatic diseases. The compound was given in the form of tablets containing 0.125 or 0.2 g in doses of 1 to 6 tablets per day or as intramuscular injections of a 20 per cent. solution in single daily doses of 0.6 to 1 g. All of 48 patients with gout showed clinical improvement; of 19 who had previously been given colchicine, 9 responded better to phenylbutazone and 3 responded better to colchicine. Comparison was made in 20 patients of the effects of phenylbutazone alone and of a phenylbutazone and amidopyrine combination; equal improvement was shown in 13, while phenylbutazone alone was better in 4. Effects in rheumatoid arthritis were evaluated according to the criteria of the American Rheumatism Association. 21 out of 29 patients showed Grade I or Grade II response, and all showed some improvement. Administration had to be continued, and there was no improvement in the erythrocyte sedimentation rate. Some improvement occurred in ankylosing spondylitis and osteoarthritis and also in post-menopausal osteoporosis of the spine, in which condition sex hormone therapy was given concurrently. Toxic manifestations included skin rashes, oedema, nausea, activation of peptic ulcer, and pain at the site of injections; they occurred in 47 out of 140 patients treated, but were sufficiently severe to necessitate discontinuing the treatment in only 17. The compound does not affect the adrenal ascorbic acid content, thus suggesting that it does not act by stimulating the adrenal cortex directly, nor does it produce changes in the blood picture.—*J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* V(1953) 2, 130.

INFLUENCE OF POTASSIUM ON TISSUE PROTEIN SYNTHESIS

It has been inferred that, if an atrophied muscle has lost both nitrogen and potassium, its effective reconstruction should likewise require an adequate supply of these two dietary constituents.

A good diet would furnish both nutritional elements; but, if a patient is unable to eat well, and must be fed parenterally, the custom is to provide an ample intake of calories, protein or amino acids, and vitamins. However, little provision is usually made for a supply of intracellular electrolytes. It is possible, therefore, that the efficiency of parenteral alimentation might be considerably improved by supplementation with potassium salts. In the past, it was difficult to study potassium deficiency because of the fact that the experimental diets contained protein, which varied in its potassium content. It is now possible, however, to satisfy the nutritive needs for nitrogen by the use of an appropriate mixture of amino acids, devoid of potassium. With such an amino-acid solution, offered as a complement to a basal ration containing an adequate supply of calories, vitamins and salts, one can alter the components of the salt mixture in the basal ration, and thus observe variations in the rate and extent of protein synthesis in relation to the presence or absence of definite quantities of potassium salts.

Experiments designed to determine the influence of dietary potassium on the processes of tissue protein repletion indicated that this intracellular cation is essential in the reconstruction of tissue protein. Whereas—in protein-depleted rats—a repletion ration affording an adequate supply of calories, vitamins, amino-acids and salts caused effective recovery of lost weight, the removal of potassium from the salt mixture in the ration led to poor food consumption, failure to gain weight adequately, development of cardiac lesions characteristic of potassium deficiency, and early death. However, the addition of small amounts of potassium chloride to the deficient ration enabled the animals quickly to achieve effective protein repletion. In other words, these experiments demonstrated a minimal daily need for potassium salts in the processes of protein repletion. They also revealed the inability of two protein hydrolysates of excellent amino-acid composition to accomplish effective protein repletion in the absence of potassium salts in the basal ration. This indicates the need for potassium supplementation when these hydrolysates are to be used in parenteral alimentation. (Cannon, P. R., Frazier, L. E., and Hughes, R. H., *Metabolism*, 1, 49-57, January, 1952. The authors are connected with the Department of Pathology, University of Chicago, Illinois.)

—Medical Newsletter, U.S. Information Office.

TWO DRUGS COMBINED TO CURE MOTION SICKNESS

By L.G.D.

Two drugs, both of which have proved effective in treating motion sickness—benadryl and hyoscine—have been combined in a new preparation by Parke, Davis Company, Detroit, Michigan, to provide even greater relief to sufferers from air and car sickness. Benadryl with hyoscine, diphenhydramine hydrochloride, hyoscine hydrobromide) has also been found to be more effective in treatment of tremors suffered by victims of Parkinson's disease. In many cases, patients have been able to perform normal tasks for themselves, such as clothing themselves unassisted, after treatment. According to clinical tests, handwriting and speech also improved considerably, and a distinct increase in alertness, initiative and work capacity was noted.

Benadryl, the first effective anti-histaminic agent, was developed by Dr. George Rieveschl, Jr., Parke, Davis Director of Chemical Research. Its anti-hista-

minic action, however, apparently has little to do with its effectiveness against motion sickness.

Benadryl treatment was given just before or immediately after sailing in one test. Without treatment, 31.1 per cent. of one group became ill. In another group given a neutral pill, 27 per cent. became ill, but with benadryl illness was reduced to 9.7 per cent. of the group receiving it.

The combined drug, a prescription item, is being made in tablets containing 25 mg. of benadryl and .325 mg. of hyoscine. Usual dosage is one tablet $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to 1 hour before departure and one every four hours thereafter (3 tablets daily).

OPHTHALMIA OF CATTLE (PINK-EYE OR EYE-BLIGHT)

Ophthalmia is prevalent among cattle this year, and outbreaks have been investigated by officers of C.S.I.R.O.'s Division of Animal Health and Production. Research is still in progress, but because outbreaks commonly occur in late summer and autumn, owners of affected cattle can apply the results now with benefit.

The disease is very contagious. The bacteria which cause it are present in the tears from the affected eye, but also occur in very large number in the discharges from the nostrils. Flies are believed to be important in transmitting the infection from eye to eye, but droplet infection due to sneezing and snorting is probably important also. If practicable, therefore, affected animals should be drafted off and isolated in a separate paddock. Sheep do not appear to be affected by this disease. Pink-eye in sheep is due to a different type of infection.

When bovine ophthalmia is induced artificially the incubation period is about four days. The first sign of the disease is weeping and some swelling of the eyelids. Then an opaque patch appears on the cornea. This may spread, so that the whole surface becomes milky-white, and, in very severe cases, it sometimes ulcerates and ruptures. The animal is often temporarily, and sometimes permanently, blinded, but many cases recover spontaneously in a month or so. Condition is lost, milk production falls, and accidents are frequent because the animal is blind or partially so.

In all cases which have been treated by smearing inside the lower eyelid an ointment containing the antibiotic chloromycetin, there has been an excellent response, compared with untreated eyes which have been left as controls. In early cases, a single treatment has resulted in very obvious improvement within 24 hours. Two treatments, night and morning, and sometimes only one, have been sufficient to cure early cases. More advanced ones may require treatment night and morning for two or three days.

A suitable chloromycetin eye ointment, prepared originally for human use, is available through any retail chemist.

ANTIHISTAMINIC IN BLOOD TRANSFUSION

The addition of the antihistaminic tripeleannamine to whole blood has been used by workers at the George Washington University Hospital, Washington, D.C., as a prophylactic against allergic reactions and abnormal rises in temperature in the recipient. In the trial 607 pints of blood with added antihistaminic were administered, and the results compared with a control series in which 742 pints of untreated blood were administered. In the antihistaminic group there was only one allergic reaction and no abnormal rise in temperature. In the control group there were 20 allergic reactions and 32 patients showed abnormal temperature rises. The trial followed the development of a theory that susceptibility to allergies in patients receiving a blood transfusion results from an increase in histamine brought about by the influx of new blood.—The Alchemist.

TERRAMYCIN INTRAVENOUS

The preparation, properties and stability of terramycin intravenous, both in the dry form and in solution, are described in detail by W. W. Armstrong, C. I. Jarowski and C. J. Salivar, of Charles Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, New York, in an article appearing in the *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Scientific Edition*, 41, 1 (1952). With terramycin hydrochloride, the solubility is such that a simple parenteral solution of high concentration can be obtained only at high pH values.

Several methods for obtaining the solubilisation of terramycin at pH 7 were studied, but none was successful. Favourable results were obtained, however, with dry mixtures of amino-acid sodium salts. It was essential that the buffering agent, in combination with terramycin hydrochloride, produce a solution of pH 9 or greater, in order to effect and maintain complete solution of the antibiotic. A satisfactory preparation consisting of a mixture of 10 parts of terramycin hydrochloride and 9 parts of sodium glycinate was finally developed. Upon the addition of an appropriate quantity of distilled water to this mixture, a clear solution at pH 9.0 to 9.25, containing 100 milligrams of terramycin activity per millilitre, was obtained. Extensive pharmacological animal testing indicated that this buffered mixture was entirely satisfactory as an intravenous preparation. Reports from extended clinical evaluation of this product have continued to be excellent.

—Pharmacy Newsletter, U.S. Information Office.

BACITRACIN AND SURFACE ACTIVITY

The activity of many antiseptics can be increased by the addition of surface-active agents which themselves often possess bacteriostatic or bactericidal properties. On the other hand, the *in vitro* bactericidal effect of tyrothricin against *Streptococcus faecalis* has been found to be markedly antagonised by the quaternary ammonium agent, benzethonium chloride. Tests which C. B. Bruce and L. Mitchell (*J. Amer. Pharm. Ass., Sc. Ed.*, 1952, 41, 654) have carried out on combinations of surface-active agents with another polypeptidic antibiotic, bacitracin, show that its *in vivo* action against *Micrococcus flavus* was antagonised by the anionic agents (sodium lauryl sulphate and 7-ethyl-2-methylundecanol-2 sodium sulphate) and enhanced by the cationic (benzethonium chloride and alkylidimethylbenzylammonium chloride) and non-ionic (polyethylene sorbitan monooleate and alkylphenyl polyglycol ether) agents. None of these agents alone demonstrated any significant antiseptic activity in the concentrations and conditions used in the tests. It was shown that the cationic and non-ionic agents also enhanced the activity of bacitracin against other organisms, including *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus pyogenes* and *Neisseria catarrhalis*. It is thought that the effect is due, at least partly, to the superior penetration of the antibiotic through the medium, and the authors suggest that, since the cationic quaternary ammonium compounds possess strong antiseptic properties themselves, it is possible that their combinations with bacitracin might have practical application in the local treatment of infection.—*Pharm. J.*, January 10, 1953.

TESTS WITH P.V.P. PLASMA SUBSTITUTE PROVE SUCCESSFUL

By L.G.D.

Spanning an 18-month period, during which the synthetic drug was administered to about 50 seriously injured patients at the city-county hospital, Houston, Texas, controlled experiments with P.V.P. (polyvinyl pyrrolidone) have proven the preparation a successful

blood plasma volume extender. P.V.P., which is made from acetylene and ammonia, proved successful in sustaining life for victims of major injuries involving shock, according to members of the research staff of Baylor University's College of Medicine, who administered the drug. The study was made under the direction of Drs. Michael Debaquey and P. W. Haynes.

Dr. Haynes said that stockpiling of P.V.P. is a possibility, but the final decision will be made by U.S. Army officials. (Although other blood plasma volume extenders, such as Dextran, have been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the National Research Council, as yet such approval has not been given to P.V.P. While a number of manufacturers in the United States are producing polyvinyl pyrrolidone, a World War II German discovery, a leader in the field is the General Aniline & Film Corporation, which is prepared to go ahead with immediate mass production of the blood plasma substitute as soon as the Government has approved the preparation either for military or civilian use.)

In talking about the history of P.V.P., Dr. Haynes pointed out that the drug was widely used on German soldiers during the latter part of the war. "The results were favourable," he said, "but no controlled studies had been made to determine if the drug might prove harmful. That's what we have been testing."

Meanwhile, tests of a similar nature are being made in other parts of the U.S.A., notably at Emory University, Georgia; Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; and at the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

Dr. Haynes emphasised, as have others, that P.V.P. cannot be used as a substitute for whole blood, but can be used until plasma can be obtained, in that it is made up of molecules comparable to those found in plasma.

TURPENTINE PRODUCTION

Improved Techniques.

(From an article, "Some Recent Developments in Pharmacognosy," by W. C. Evans in "The Export Review," September, 1952.)

Resulting from increased demands for turpentine products, intensive research efforts were started at the beginning of World War II to modernise the American turpentine industry. Advances have since been made in the extraction techniques, in the equipment used, and in the selection, breeding and propagation of the most suitable pines. The subject has been adequately reviewed by Snow, whose article has been freely quoted in the following account.

The earlier, inefficient "box methods" of turpentine collection continued in use for many years until replaced in 1904 by the cup and gutter method which is still the basic system in use today. One result of the recent investigations has been the development of chemical stimulation to produce increased oleoresin yields on the lines employed in Europe in the early 1930's. One mil of 40 to 60 per cent. sulphuric acid sprayed on to the junction of the bark and wood of a freshly-cut streak increases the flow of oleoresin, which will continue at the accelerated rate with little reduction for ten days or more and is still appreciable in the third week. Regular untreated chipping produces a flow which slows down markedly after four or five days. The effect is probably due to the destruction of the thin-walled cells lining the oleoresin ducts of the tree, thus enlarging the exit for the turpentine and hindering the closure of the ducts. The acid also penetrates between the bark and the wood for $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ in. above the wound, destroying those cells newly formed by the cambium and tapping fresh horizontal ducts, several hundred of which cross each square inch of the cambium. It was also found that with acid treat-

ment removal of the bark only is sufficient to give yields comparable with the regular untreated chipping in which a $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. strip of wood is cut from the tree.

As a result of this new technique, good yields of turpentine can be obtained with less labour, the working life of the tree is increased, the butt of the tree is left in a better condition for use as timber, pulpwood, etc., the tree is maintained in a better physiological state when chipped over a number of years, and the method requires less exertion on the part of the labourers.

Fungal infection, produced by spraying a spore suspension of *Fusarium lateritium* on to the freshly-chipped face of a pine, also promotes an increased flow of oleoresin. After the initial inoculation, however, subsequent infections of a fresh wound do not give such prolonged yields.

Genetical Control.

Selection and breeding of the most productive trees is another feature of the programme for better turpentine methods, and work on this topic has been carried out in Europe, Australia and in the U.S.A. Research has shown that some trees of average size, etc., produce up to 2½ times as much oleoresin as the average trees, whereas others give only one-quarter of the expected yield. Investigations on the vegetative propagation of the superior strains are being undertaken, but much still remains to be done in this connection.

Three pines commonly used for turpentine production are the slash pine (*Pinus cariboea*), the long-leaf pine (*P. palustris*) and the loblolly pine (*P. taeda*) and crosses between these species are now growing in field plantations. By this means of selective breeding it should be possible to produce strains with higher oleoresin yields than those produced by random breeding.

Apart from the turpentine industry, genetical control has been exercised in the production of high alkaloid yielding strains of various plants, including the opium poppy, belladonna, stramonium, and on an experimental scale, ergot. The production of tetraploidy in plants by colchicine treatment has given increased yields of alkaloids (some solanaceous plants, lobelia and cinchona), latex (rubber producing taraxacum), pyrethrin (insect flowers), protein nitrogen (soya bean) and total sugar (citrus fruits).

BETTER TASTING THERAPEUTIC DIETS

By L.G.D.

Two Canadian chemists, J. Wismer Pedersen and Bruce E. Baker, of McGill University, Quebec, have developed a new method for making better tasting therapeutic diets for use before or after surgery and for shortening convalescence from injury and disease. This development was announced at the recent 123rd national meeting of the American Chemical Society in Los Angeles, California.

Concentrated nutrients which provide body heat, energy and the material for building new muscle and repairing damaged tissue can be produced by a mild chemical treatment that avoids the formation of bitter, unpleasant tastes, and at the same time preserves the essential nutrient tryptophane, the Canadian chemists reported. Tryptophane is an easily decomposed protein ingredient which is destroyed by the older strong-acid method.

Designed for direct injections into the blood stream, as well as for oral administration, the high-energy preparations are made from casein, egg albumin, milk and other protein-rich materials by breaking them down chemically with sulfur dioxide. Another method used to break down protein materials is treatment with enzymes, the body agents which digest foods, but this system yields products of very disagreeable taste, it was pointed out.

The use of strong mineral acids for this purpose, aside from destroying most of the tryptophane, also

burns much of the foodstuffs to a black, solid material which has to be eliminated from the preparation. Getting rid of the acids themselves also poses a problem. Sulfur dioxide gas, on the other hand, is easily removed by vacuum treatment.

Sulfur dioxide has previously been used for the extraction of soy bean protein, the McGill chemists said. It has been found to inhibit the browning of food materials and to prevent the darkening of sugars during chemical treatment. This knowledge suggested to the two Canadian researchers that sulfur dioxide might help to prevent the formation of black solids and the destruction of tryptophane which accompany acid treatment of proteins.

During their research, which was supported by the Department of National Defence of Canada, the chemists treated various protein materials with sulfur dioxide for 24 hours at 212 deg. Fahr. Higher temperatures and longer times tended to decompose the sulfur dioxide. Under this treatment only 3 per cent. or less of the tryptophane was destroyed. The sulfur dioxide was removed by vacuum treatment. Less than four one-hundredths of 1 per cent. of it was left in the final dried product.

Combinations of sulfur dioxide and mineral acid produced more complete breakdown of the proteins, but also destroyed a greater proportion of the tryptophane. Rat-feeding trials indicated that the nutritional value of preparations made by the new process was comparable with that of the proteins treated by enzymes.

The chemists believe that their method will find considerable use in producing preparations for oral administration as well as for parenteral alimentation.

SOME ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE LATE CHAIM WEIZMANN

In an obituary notice in a recent issue of *Chemistry and Industry* on Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the late President of Israel, Dr. F. A. Freeth wrote as follows:—

When a man achieves the international fame of Dr. Weizmann, there is sometimes a tendency to discount his more reflective or scientific work. On the other hand, there is a tendency for some of his admirers to talk so extravagantly of it that some people are doubtful. In the case of Dr. Weizmann it is easy to decide.

Anyone who turns to the tribute paid to Dr. Weizmann on his 70th birthday, which was published in 1945, will find the cold chemical facts revealed in a bibliography containing 54 papers, a record which many a man of no other distinction at all might well be proud.

After his country and the cause of Jewry, I think it is fair to say that the President's love was chemistry. His official residence was only a few hundred yards from the great laboratory of Rehovoth, where he was accustomed to spend at least one day a week, however pressing his political and general cares were. He was the moving spirit in the foundation of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the foundation stone of which was laid in July, 1918, the opening ceremony taking place in April, 1925. The 25th anniversary ceremony, at which I had the honour of presenting an address from the Royal Society, took place in 1950.

Weizmann investigated polycyclic compounds and physiologically active agents, a detailed account of which by Prof. Feiser of Harvard will be found on p. 113 of the already cited work. The chemical work by which he was best known to the general public was, of course, microbiology, for the simple reason that most useful practical results were found at a time precisely when they were wanted.

In the war of 1914 Weizmann moved from Manchester to London, where he undertook some work on behalf

of the Admiralty for the manufacture of acetone, a full account of which is given on p. 130 of the above work by Prof. Speakman of Toronto, who worked on Weizmann's process in that city. From April, 1916, until the end of the war, they shipped 5.7 million lb. of acetone. There is no need to explain to the readers of this journal the wartime use of acetone.

It can be claimed for Dr. Weizmann, without any manner of doubt, that he was a first-class and originally-minded organic chemist, a biological chemist of no small distinction; and, above all, a man who realised the potential of science to technology and through technology to politics and the development of the State which he finally adorned.

ALLETHRIN, PYRETHRUM SUBSTITUTE

By L.G.D.

Reporting on the first full year of commercial production of allethrin, the pyrethrum-type insecticide first synthesised by U.S.A. Government chemists in 1949, the U.S. Department of Agriculture disclosed that manufacturers marketed between 50 to 60 thousand lb. of the insecticide. Future industrial production of the insecticide is expected to soar to 600,000 lb. annually. Like pyrethrum, allethrin quickly kills many of the common insects that annoy man, and as such has been used by the U.S. Army to protect personnel from such dangerous pests as the malaria-carrying mosquito. The new insecticide is now coming into wide use, as its production has been stepped up, and during the past year alone some 12 million aerosol dispensers containing this chemical were bought by U.S. Government agencies and the public.

Developed and tested by Government researchers, allethrin has proved itself a successful substitute, and in many cases a replacement, for pyrethrum. In the past, and especially during World War II, the daisy-like pyrethrum flowers, from which the natural insecticides are obtained, have not been readily available in the U.S.A. Before the war Japan was the major source of pyrethrum for the U.S.A., and since then imports have come chiefly from Kenya Colony and the Belgian Congo. In the last year, the allethrin produced in the U.S.A. was equivalent to about half the pyrethrum imported. Meanwhile, allethrin prices have declined from \$55 a lb. in 1950 to \$32 a lb. in 1952.

Allethrin, like pyrethrum, is non-toxic to humans, and yet provides a quick knock-down of many common household pests. For example, a fly or mosquito flying into an aerosol mist of allethrin will be paralysed and knocked down in mid-flight. The insecticide also is effective against a wide variety of insects, including the body louse, cattle lice, chrysanthemum aphids, foxglove aphids and tobacco moth.

Behind its development by Department of Agriculture chemists lie more than 17 years of research. Some 15 years were required to determine the composition of the four major insecticidal compounds (Pyrethrins I and II and Cinerins I and II) contained in pyrethrum flowers. Selecting Cinerin I as the least complex of the four compounds to develop synthetically, the Government chemists spent another two years re-assembling the component chemicals in the right order to make allethrin.

ALGINATES

(From an Article, "Some Recent Developments in Pharmacognosy," by W. C. Evans, in "The Export Review," September, 1952.)

Products of the seaweed industry, other than agar, have recently found considerable use in pharmacy, and derivatives of alginic acid are now employed for a variety of purposes. The brown seaweeds (Phaeophy-

ceae) are particularly rich in alginic acid, and surveys have shown the *Laminaria* species (kelps), *Ascophyllum nodosum* and *Fucus* species (wracks) to be the most abundant types occurring around the British Coast. The first group are the under-water seaweeds which possess ribbon-like fronds, whereas the second group occur at low-tide level and are characterised by the fronds bearing grape-like vesicles. In America the economically important brown seaweeds are *L. saccharina* and *L. digitata* on the Atlantic coasts and the Pacific beds of *Macrocystis pyrifera*, *Nereocystis luetkeana* and *Alaria fistulosa*. (The latter are the giant kelps which produce huge fronds that float on the surface of the water. The largest plant ever actually measured and recorded was about 140 ft. in length, although previous reports had given figures of 1000 ft.) In New Zealand the beds of giant kelp (*Macrocystis*) were surveyed in 1942, and the possibility of the greater utilisation of Australia's kelp beds was studied by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Australia.

Collection of seaweed in Britain is normally carried out by hand, and is confined to the old kelp-burning areas. The majority of the harvest consists of the *Laminaria* thrown up on the beaches by storms, and *Ascophyllum*, which is cut from the rocks by sickles. The material is dried in the open, and then transported to one of the seaweed factories where it is finally dried and milled. The industry is largely in the hands of Alginate Industries Ltd., who took a leading part in the formation of the Scottish Seaweed Research Association.

Research is being conducted on the mechanical harvesting of seaweed, but the problems involved in the cutting and raising of a non-floating seaweed from a depth of several fathoms are very great. In America, mechanical kelp harvesters have been employed for many years, but with the giant kelps the problem is much simpler, since, although attached to the rocky bottom, the seaweeds have their fronds floating on the surface.

Alginic acid, which forms the main structural framework of the brown seaweeds, is commercially the most important constituent. It was first isolated in 1883 by Stanford, whose work now forms the basis of the new industries which have arisen since 1930 in Great Britain, France, Norway and the U.S.A. Studies carried out on a degraded alginic acid have shown it to be a straight chain polymannuride containing β -D-mannopyruonic acid residues joined by 1:4 linkages. The possibility of branch chains in the original polyuronide cannot be discounted, but X-ray analyses do not suggest any high degree of branching. The molecular weight of the acid is very high, being of the order of 185,000.

In pharmacy, the sodium and calcium salts of alginic acid are most used. Sodium alginate is marketed in this country as Manuocol, and is employed as a thickening, emulsifying and gelling agent.

Alginate fibres may be prepared by the method for the manufacture of viscose rayon fibres. A filtered solution of sodium alginate is extruded into a coagulating bath of acidified calcium chloride solution, and the precipitated fibre wound off, washed and dried to give a lustrous yarn. The fibre produced, although insoluble in water, is soluble in soap solutions and dilute alkalis, a property which has made possible many new textile processes. Alginate gauze and wool are prepared from the yarn, and may prove valuable in surgery, since, besides having a haemostatic property, they are gradually absorbed into the tissues, and can therefore be used as internal dressings. Alginate glove powder is prepared from the wool or the gauze, and possesses distinct advantages over talc. The microchemical tests for these products and their general microscopical characters have been described by Fairbairn and Whittet.

ALL CHEMICAL ELEMENTS SIMULTANEOUSLY CREATED FIVE BILLION YEARS AGO

By L.G.D.

All known kinds of matter in the universe were created simultaneously about five billion years ago, Professor Edward McCrady, of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, told a meeting of the American Chemical Society in Little Rock, Arkansas, on December 6. According to the most modern theory of the origin of the chemical elements, all of them came into existence at about the same time—within a half hour or so—he said.

Since the most recent calculations, based on the radioactive decay of uranium, show that there could have been no lead isotope of atomic weight 207 or uranium of atomic weight 235 more than five billion years ago, it follows that there could have been no chemical elements at all before that time, Dr. McCrady reasoned.

Uranium is continually being transformed into lead at a constant rate which can be measured and used as means of measuring time, Dr. McCrady explained. Lead of weight 207 is produced by the disintegration of uranium of weight 235, and is continually increasing in abundance as a result of that process. Lead of weight 204, on the other hand, is not produced by radioactive decay, and remains constant in amount, so that the ratio of the amount of lead 207 to the amount of lead 204 is constantly increasing with time.

"Since the rate at which this change takes place is accurately known," Dr. McCrady said, "it is possible to make a calculation which shows that if the earth, or the material out of which the earth is made, was in existence more than five billion years ago, it could not have had any lead 207 in it or any uranium 235."

"If we try to imagine that these kinds of atoms existed elsewhere, we are forced to assume that some process excluded lead atoms of weight 207 from the sample of the universe which came to form the earth while admitting both heavier and lighter types of lead. But no such process which could have done this is known to science. So, as far as science is concerned, we seem forced to accept the evidence as indicating that prior to five billion years ago no lead 207 or uranium 235 existed anywhere."

ABSORBABLE GLOVE POWDER FOR SURGEONS' GLOVES

An article in the *Lancet*, January 31, 1953, p. 233, draws attention to the suitability of sterilisable corn starch as an absorbable glove powder, provided it is carefully prepared and carefully used.

The corn starch must first be completely dispersed into individual granules. This can be carried out by mixing the starch with either 2 per cent. magnesium oxide (light variety—Ed.) or 3 per cent. magnesium carbonate (light variety—Ed.).

The starch may be "tanned" with epichlorohydrin (solvent for natural gums, cellulose esters, ethers, etc.—Ed), which renders the starch granules resistant to autoclaving, but does not affect either the tissue tolerance or the absorbability of the starch as long as it is well dispersed in fine particles.

"Clumps" of powder embedded in tissue will produce more reaction and will be absorbed more slowly.

The writer concludes that sterilisable starch approaches the ideal as a glove lubricant, provided that it is combined with a suitable dispersal agent, and that the surgeon adopts the precautions of washing his gloves just before approaching the operation field and of avoiding deposits of powder through defects in the fingertips of his gloves.

DISPENSING PROBLEMS

Iodine Formed in Aspirin Mixture.

R

Theophyllin . . . 1½ gr.
Pot. Iod. 7 gr.
Acid. Acetosol . . 5 gr.
Phenobarb. . . . ¼ gr.
Ephed. Hydrochlor.
 1/6 gr.
Syr. 30 m.
Pulv. Trag. Co. . . q.s.
Aq. ad. ½ fl. oz.
8 fl. oz.

The following points may be of interest on the above prescription:—

- (i) The brown colour which such mixtures develop on standing renders the use of Pulv. Trag. Co. undesirable, because of the starch content.
- (ii) Even when dispensed with Mucil. Trag. the mixture tends to discolour, and our experience has been that the Pot. Iod. is best dispensed separately.
- (iii) Another alternative would be to dispense the Aspirin separately as a 5 gr. tablet.

—W.R.I. (Vic.)

Report of Two Accidental Deaths from Organic Phosphate Compounds.

Brief account of two deaths in Hobart this year, both following accidental ingestion of a member of the modern group of organic phosphate insecticides.

Case No. 1.—J.W.E., aged 69 years, who had poor eyesight, drank a dose from a bottle labelled "cough mixture." Approximately 15 minutes later he vomited violently, was unable to speak and could only walk with assistance. He died shortly afterwards.

Post mortem examination showed "a well nourished elderly man, no marks of violence, no burning or discolouration around the mouth. Ears and fingernails were blue, organs normal for age, blood dark and fluid, frothy fluid in lungs, stomach reddened in one area, swollen in another. Peculiar "musty" smell noticed, particularly in stomach. Stomach and contents forwarded to analyst."

Government Analyst reported examining "a bottle labelled with a brand of well-known cough syrup, over which had been written, scarcely legibly, "poisonous spray." Bottle contained about 3/7 fluid ounce of dark coloured liquid. Analysis showed 9-10 per cent. of T.E.P.P.—a similar proportion to that found in a well-known insecticidal spray. No T.E.P.P. or H.E.T.P. was found in stomach contents, due probably to its absorption, or to its known rapid hydrolysis to inactive compounds.

Case No. 2.—A normal child, aged 2 years, went out to play in a restricted area of yard and shed. About one hour later the child reached the back door of the house frothing at the mouth, unsteady on his feet and appearing weak. His mother could find no marks of fall or injury. After a vain effort to contact local doctor by telephone the mother took the child to hospital by taxi, a distance of 3 miles. He was dead on arrival.

A search of the yard and adjacent shed revealed a bottle containing a dark fluid, a cardboard box labelled



"Arsenate of Lead," a brand of beverage tin containing a grey powder, and an unlabelled bottle of common disinfectant.

Post-mortem examination showed "all organs reasonably normal, except for some oedema of lungs. Stomach wall inflamed, and some congestion of brain. Stomach and contents forwarded for analytical examination."

Government Analyst's report "a screw-capped bottle containing a dark fluid was found to contain parathion 25 per cent. Approximately ¼ grain of parathion was isolated from the stomach contents."

Notes.

T.E.P.P.—Tetra-ethyl-pyro-phosphate (C_2H_5)₄P₂O₇. The commercial material containing 20 per cent. or less of T.E.P.P. and other esters is commonly known as H.E.T.P. Both lose activity by hydrolysis in presence of water.

Parathion—O-O-diethyl O-p-nitro phenyl, thio-phosphate, was developed by Schrader, in Germany, during the last war, and is known as 3422 in U.S.A. and E605 in Germany. It is a deep brown liquid with a mild "garlicky" odour.

Both compounds are formulated as spray, wettable powder, dust or aerosol. Extremely toxic to a large number of insects and mites.

Human toxicity is extremely acute. Fatal single oral dose is about 100 mgm. for adult man. Death is due to inhibition of cholinesterase activity with respiratory failure. Repeated sub-lethal doses lead to depletion of cholinesterase reserves to danger level. Absorption may be by ingestion, inhalation, through conjunctiva or skin. Local irritation is minimal. Atropine and artificial respiration are the only effective antidotes.

References.

- J. V. Martin, "Pesticides," November, 1951.
D. Hunter, "J. Pharm. & Pharmacol.," March, 1953.
—N.E.P. (Tas.)

Thickened Eye Lotion

R

Resorcin 0.3
Sod. Bicarb. 0.5
Sod. Chlorid. 0.7
Methyl Cellulose 0.5
Sol. Chlorbut. (1 in 200) add 100.0
Ft. collyr. mitte 4 fl.oz.

The methyl cellulose was sprinkled on the surface of boiling distilled water, stirred briskly and the mixture transferred to a bottle and shaken vigorously. The chlorbutol was added to the cooling solution, and shaken until dissolved. When cool the sodium bicarbonate, the sodium chloride and the resorcin were dissolved, and the mixture filtered by pressure through a number 3 sintered glass filter.

The preparation is of interest because of the inclusion of the methyl cellulose in an eye lotion and because of the manipulation necessary to utilise heat to promote solution of the cellulose and to dissolve the chlorbutol without loss by volatilisation.

—M.W. (Vic.)

After Six Years in Public Relations

Highlights and Problems of the Health Service

By Keith Attiwill (Federal Director of Pharmaceutical Public Relations).

Two highlights of the six years in which the Federal Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat has operated are that Retail Pharmacy today is more strongly entrenched in public favour, and that a socialised health service in Australia is remote.

There is no cause for complacency here. Apathy is still the weakness in our armour. Pharmacy's standing has been due to a co-ordinated Federal policy. Chemists today applaud such enterprises as the Guild Federal Merchandising Service, whose policy has been closely integrated with that of the Federal Council's policy in relation to the Government health service.

Over those six years the Guild has fought hard and constantly to safeguard Pharmacy's professional status and economic position, and in their own spheres the Pharmaceutical Association and the Pharmaceutical Societies have backed the Guild effectively.

Must we continue to haggle with the Commonwealth Government over terms and conditions? It looks as if we must. Whatever the party brand of government, the trend is inevitably toward the welfare state. The problem is to resolve the dilemma between conscious planning, with the necessary compulsion to put the plans into effect, and the freedom of the individual which must be preserved.

To the chemists of Australia this means a national health scheme, planned by the public service for the Government, and operated upon a contractual basis by the chemists without destroying their free enterprise upon which Pharmacy's tradition was founded.

If We Walked Out?

The Government would make a terrible hash of the health service if the family chemists and the family doctors ever walked out and left the bureaucrats to operate it. Some, no doubt, would like to try. But can you imagine the population of Australia lining up at Government medical clinics and drug depots for a terse interview with a salaried doctor and a handout of pills from a salaried pharmacy clerk?

Such a regimented health service could be forced upon the Australians if the private doctors and chemists lowered their standards of professional practice. While our family physicians and family chemists give a service that is manifestly better than anything the Government could organise, the people will remain loyal to our free enterprise in the health service. That is a plain hard fact over which we must not "sentimentalise."

Although our health service is based upon co-operation with private doctors and chemists, the service has become a permanent part of the slow rolling juggernaut of modern government.

Debits and Credits.

Trying to balance the credits and the debits in my six-year survey of the health scheme, I made this list:

Credits.

- (1) Pharmacy has retained its free enterprise and has increased its prestige. We have the good will of the public.
- (2) We have preserved (up to the moment of writing!) the essential features of our original pricing structure for "free" medicine.

- (3) Most chemists have worked in the health service in the best traditions of pharmacy.

- (4) The Guild has been fortunate in the calibre of the men who planned the original terms and conditions, those who negotiated the first arrangement with the Commonwealth Government, and those who have handled the subsequent variations.

- (5) The Guild has grown fast, and as an organisation it is more than ever respected by its own members, by manufacturers, by other professions, and by the Government.

- (6) The Guild has been ably partnered by the Pharmaceutical Societies in prestige matters, notably in medico-pharmaceutical liaison work (which, incidentally, was originated by the writer and members of the original Pharmaceutical Public Relations Committee).

Debits.

- (1) We have not yet succeeded in getting the fundamental principles of our arrangement with the Government embodied in legislation.

- (2) The health service has grown complicated, and is in danger of becoming snarled up by regulations.

- (3) The Government has never recognised fully the amount of unpaid clerical work forced upon the chemist by the health scheme.

Bungling Over Hospitals.

Let me elaborate these debit entries.

Hospital dispensing for private and intermediate patients has been largely lost to chemists because of a fumbling and bungling approach by Governments. This bungle was caused by the clash of interests between the Commonwealth (up-and-anxious over health and social services, but unsure of its constitutional rights in some fields of public health) and the States (jealous and touchy about their sovereign rights, but reduced to the status of mendicants forced by uniform taxation to queue up at Canberra for "hand-outs").

Many chemists are confused and irritated by the spate of new Commonwealth regulations and by old-fashioned and unnecessarily harsh State laws governing pharmacy and poisons sales. Some chemists break (unwittingly) strings of outmoded State laws and regulations. Pharmacy Boards have been consistently starved for funds, and their splendid contribution to public health and safety has never been adequately recognised by governments.

Again, because of uncertain or disputed constitutional powers, the Commonwealth and the States have never really got down to a commonsense approach to uniform pharmacy and poisons laws. In consequence, many chemists are either ignorant, confused, or defiant over some of the laws; and frequently are "caught out" by

the authorities for a wide range of infractions varying from glaring offences to minor misdemeanours.

Parliament should look more closely at the voluntary-compulsory nature of the Commonwealth medical and hospital benefits insurance scheme ("if you do not belong to an approved organisation you are ineligible for the extra Government benefits"); and the extent of the power, present and potential, handed over by the Government to the approved societies. Unless Parliament retains full authority over this scheme, and controls the amounts paid from the public purse to approved organisations for the purpose of refunds to members, this part of the health scheme could become a source of great political trouble to doctors, chemists, and all others who value the freedom of the health professions.

Domination by the Treasury.

The Federal Treasury is the guardian of the public purse, determined to do all in its power to prevent the Australian health scheme from becoming the "bottomless pit of expenditure," which is a term sometimes applied to the British and the New Zealand health schemes. The Federal Treasury has become the most powerful factor in government policy. Federal Treasury officers insist upon dominating Health Department policy talks with Guild negotiators upon the vital subjects of the chemists' professional fee (recognition of your professional skill acquired after years of expensive training), the Thomas Table (safeguarding the chemist against losses on broken quantities left on his dispensary shelves through changes or differing habits in prescribing), and the chemists' profit margin.

Thus the Health Department is disposed, under pressure from the Treasury, to look at the pharmaceutical benefits service through the eyes of the Treasury officers as much as, if not more than, through those of the professional division of the Health Department. The Treasury is determined that the cost will not get out of hand. Actually, pharmaceutical benefits (round £7 millions a year) cost a tiny fraction of the huge appropriations of other departments, including some of the new departments whose usefulness is not as great as that of the Health Department.

The brakes against over-spending upon "free" medicine have already been applied where they were most needed—namely, reckless prescribing. It is most unfair for the Treasury to concentrate upon attempts to slash pharmacy's economic return. This is little enough, in comparison with the profits of many sections of manufacturing and commerce, and in relation to the fees of cognate professions. It is ridiculously wrong to blame the chemist for the volume of prescribing large quantities of relatively costly "free" medicine items in the Page list. Excellent thought it is in many ways, the Page list lacks less expensive compounded medicines and thus forces the writing of prescriptions in many cases for dearer drugs. Family doctors know only too well that to bring their patients within the scope of the "free" list when they are ill is an economic necessity to the average breadwinner in these days of sky-high living costs.

Hard Fights Ahead.

We have some hard fights ahead. The new agreement for P.B.A. and P.M.S. is still in the melting pot. The much-publicised consolidated Health Bill has been "looked at" during the Parliamentary recess. Even its own political father may not recognise it when it reappears before him on the eve of the Federal session in September. Our case for the correction of anomalies in the Bill has been in the Minister's hands these two months or more.

The new medical benefits insurance scheme is still having teething troubles. It will be interesting to watch the astute Sir Earle Page when he comes to handle the Bill. Will it survive its troubled childhood?

The Labour Party has two brilliant specialists on health legislation, and they are waiting impatiently to try to tear the Bill into pieces. They are Senator N. E. McKenna (the former Minister for Health) and Mr. Fraser, M.H.R. Both are deep thinkers and first-rate debaters. Apart from Sir Earle Page, Mr. Haworth, M.H.R. (himself a retail chemist), Dr. Donald Cameron, M.H.R., of Ipswich (Q.) and Mr. Hugh Leslie, M.H.R., of Western Australia, Senator McKenna and Mr. Fraser know more about the health legislation than the remainder of Federal members.

Sir Earle Page is a doughty opponent and a brilliant political tactician who has pushed along his scheme, producing its parts sometimes with the air of a conjurer, and somehow contriving to "make it work" in spite of the critics' jibes that it is a "thing of shreds and patches."

"If Depression Came!"

Government spokesmen have sometimes said to us, in defence of the arrangement under which we contracted to do the Government work at a discount on our private rates, "Look what you gain under P.B.A.—a steady income, no bad debts, the cheque coming in from the Government every month. Think what that would mean to the average chemist if there were another depression!"

That argument might sink into the minds of those Guild chemists who lived (or should one say "existed"?) through the 1929-31 depression. But time marches on. More than half the Guild chemists today were not members when I came to Pharmacy in 1947. These new Guild chemists have been accustomed only to the high money values of today. But they are young and vigorous Guild members, and they would not be fooled by fallacies.

A more interesting conjecture is in the field of the health scheme as a whole. If there were another depression, one could expect an enormous rise in the cost of the scheme. The voluntary health insurance system would be tested by wage earners who had been paying in for years, suddenly lost their jobs, and became in need of medical treatment and hospital care. Would any Government dare to put these people on the medical dole? How could you discriminate against them in respect of "approved" societies?

For chemists, it is a sobering thought that the health service has come to stay. Their part in, and dependence upon, the scheme is increasing steadily. Before P.B.A. operated, private prescriptions represented 18 per cent. of total turnover in pharmacy. Latest figures show that prescriptions represent approximately 30 per cent. of pharmacy's total turnover.

The Government has become our biggest single customer, and it will become bigger. We will have this customer for a long, long time. Indeed, the only alternative to it would be a nationalised health service, with doctors and chemists on salaries—the end of the road for free enterprise in the health team!

We are, I think, strong enough, reasonable enough, astute enough to go along upon friendly terms with the Government, our biggest single customer. We want the Government to go along with us, upon reasonable terms, neither too paternal nor too bureaucratic.

Chemists themselves are largely the architects of their own fortunes in the health scheme. They should remember that they will live or die by public edict. What is best for the public must always be the question uppermost in our minds, for if we give our best, we will retain our place in public esteem.

The Anointing of the Queen

Some Notes on the Coronation Oil

With acknowledgments to "The Pharmaceutical Journal."

Essentially the order of the English Coronation is a religious service. From immemorial times rulers over all the world have taken office by a ritual investment with the symbols of their power, but with the emergence of the new Europe from the wreckage of the Roman empire and as the new kingdoms gradually became Christian, a new idea took root that the King must first be blessed as a Christian. And so it is today that the heart of our Coronation service is not in the election of the monarch (the recognition, as it is called) or in the presentation of the sceptres and various swords, the putting on of the spurs and so on, or even the seating in the chair from which she will speak with authority, or in any public show or procession, but in the private reception of the unction, the anointing with holy oil by which the monarch is hallowed and dedicated in her office. The ceremony derives directly from the Jewish rite, to which there are many references in the Old Testament, whereby prophets, priests and kings were publicly set apart from the rest of the people by the pouring of oil on them.

The earliest record of the anointing of a European king is that of Wamba or Bamba of the West Goths, by Quirigio, Archbishop of Toledo, in 673. The first English King known to have been anointed was Egforth of Mercia in 785. Not all the kings of Christendom were anointed. In mediaeval times anointing was limited to the kings of England, France, Jerusalem, Sicily and Scotland, and it was not until 1309 that anointing became general with the Scottish kings. Edgar, son of Malcolm Canmore and St. Margaret (grand-daughter of Edmund Ironside, mother of Edith, or Maud, wife of King Henry I and so the ancestress of Queen Elizabeth II) was anointed by special permission of Pope Urban in 1101. It may be noted that when Charles the Great, the first of the "Holy Roman Emperors," was crowned by Pope Leo in St. Peter's, Rome, on Christmas Day, A.D. 800, he was not anointed. None of the succeeding emperors was anointed. There were 22 Christian Kings who were neither crowned nor anointed. The Kings of England and France were allowed the special privilege of anointing with the chrism (to which reference is made below).

Today there is only one monarch in all the world who is crowned and hallowed with the full Christian rites and our Coronation service, which in its broad outlines, and indeed in most of its details, has remained unaltered for at least 1200 years, is inserted in the Communion Service (before the Reformation) in the Mass).

Several versions of the service are in existence. The earliest is that which is contained in what is known, for no very good reason, as the "Pontifical of Egbert." Egbert was Archbishop of York in the eighth century, but the Pontifical probably dated from 100 years later. The service is entitled "Missa pro rege in die benedictionis eius"—the Mass for the King in the day of his hallowing—and it directs, in Latin, of course, that the bishop "shall pour the oil from the horn over the King's head" and at the same time there shall be sung the anthem "Unxerunt Salomonem Sadoc sacerdos at Nathan Propheta regem." At every coronation since the same anthem has been sung, at the coronation of James I and after in English, and since that of George II to Handel's music, "And Zadok the Priest and Nathan the Prophet anointed Solomon King."

Next came a version which is known, again it seems for no sufficient reason, as the order of King Etheldred II (reigned 979-1016). This version was certainly in existence before the Conquest and was probably

used for the coronations of Harold and William the Conqueror. It contains a form for the crowning of a queen consort.

A still later version bears the name of Henry I (reigned 1100-1135). The ritual is more elaborate, and the King is to be anointed on the head, heart, shoulders, hands, and elbows.

The fourth version, that which, with modifications, is the pattern for our present service, is contained in the Liber Regalis, now in the keeping of the Dean of Westminster. The form was used at least as early as the coronation of Edward II (1307). Originally the service was in Latin, and Queen Elizabeth I was the last sovereign to be crowned with the Latin rite. For the Coronation of James I an English version was used. Drastic alterations were made to meet the wishes of the Roman Catholic James II, but for the joint coronation of William III and Mary II the old forms were restored, and, broadly speaking, they have remained in use ever since.

Anointing Oil.

Plain olive oil was originally used for the anointing, but in the Roman rite of unction, a special oil, the "chrism," is used for particularly sacred occasions, such as, for instance, the consecrating of a bishop. The word "chrism" is derived from a Greek word meaning cream, and the chrism was prepared by mixing simple oil with balsam, which, according to the Catholic Dictionary, is "a perfumed resin produced by a tree which grows in Judea and Arabia." This eastern balm was always used by the Western church until the 16th century, when Popes Paul III and Pius IV permitted the use of a better kind of balm brought by the Spaniards from the West Indies. In the Eastern Church a very elaborate compound oil was used. It contained something like 40 ingredients. Normally, the oils, whether the simple oil or the chrism, were blessed by the diocesan bishop on Maunday Tuesday.

After the Reformation the chrism was no longer used in the English coronation, and for the coronation of Elizabeth I a simple oil was used. It is on record that during the ceremony she complained of its smell, remarking that "it was grease and smelled ill." James I was not anointed at his English coronation; he had already been anointed at his earlier coronation as James VI of Scotland.

For the coronation of Charles I a very elaborate oil was used. The formula has survived and is printed below.

Oleum praescriptum ad ungendum in Coronatione Carolum I Britanniae Regem.

Recipe

Olei florum Aurantiorum et Jasimini per infusionem in oleo
Been Praeparati, quale ex Hispania affertur, ana
5vi
Olei stillatitii Rosarum 3ss
Olei cinnamomi stillati 5j
Florum Benzoini non adustorum alborum in arena per cophinum chartaceum extractorum 3j
Ambraegrisia 3iiij
Moschi 3ij
Zibetiae 5j.
Misce in porphyrite, mox in porcellana super cineres tepidos.

Acce Spiritus Rosarum 3ss.

Fiat Unguentum.

The oil used at the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II is not unlike that used for Charles I, and has

been prepared from the secret formula used by Peter Squire when he made the oil for the Coronation of Queen Victoria in 1837. The same formula was used by the late Sir Peter Wyatt Squire for the oil used at the Coronations of King Edward VII in 1902 and King George V in 1911. For the Coronation of George VI in 1937 a new supply of oil was necessary, and this was prepared by Messrs. Squire and Sons from the old formula.

The remaining oil was kept in the Dean's study at Westminster Abbey, but was destroyed by bombing. Under the authority of the Surgeon-Apothecary (Mr. J. N. Loring, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.), the new oil has been prepared at Savory and Moore Ltd., of New Bond street, by Mr. J. D. Jamieson, M.P.S., who was originally with Messrs. Squire and Sons, whose pharmaceutical practice was taken over by Messrs. Savory and Moore in 1948. The original formula of Peter Squire had been preserved by Mrs. Mavrogordato, daughter of Sir Peter Wyatt Squire. The formula is secret, but Dr. Don, Dean of Westminster, to whom our thanks are due, has allowed it to be known that the oil contains the oils of orange flowers, of roses, cinnamon, jasmine and sesame, with benzoin, musk, civet and ambergris. The oil has a rich and peculiar fragrance; it is amber coloured when freshly made, but time deepens the colour and the odour becomes mellow and rare.

At the coronation, the oil was contained in the Ampulla, a vessel in the shape of an eagle, eight inches high and of solid gold. It holds about six ounces of oil. The head unscrews for the filling, and the oil is poured from the beak. At one time it was thought that the Ampulla was newly made for the Coronation of Charles II, together with other regalia; all the old regalia, it was believed, having been destroyed at the orders of Cromwell. But although the pedestal on which the eagle stands and probably the wings were added in 1661, the design and workmanship of the body and head are archaic and it is now considered that the Ampulla was most likely made for the Coronation of Henry IV in 1399, and preserved by the Abbey authorities, and not handed over to the Cromwellians because of its specially sacred nature. It has been used at every coronation since the Restoration. The Anointing Spoon is certainly very old, although it may not be the spoon used at the early coronations; the handle dates from 1200 or perhaps even earlier. The Spoon is made of silver, heavily gilt, and has four pearls in its long handle; the bowl has a ridge down the centre which forms two compartments into which the Archbishop dips his fingers when anointing the Sovereign.

Legendary Oils of France and England.

A specially sacred oil was used at the crowning of the Kings of France. According to the legend, which was first told by Archbishop Hincmar of Rheims (circa 900) in his life of St. Remy or Remiguis, the Holy Dove descended from heaven bearing a vessel (afterwards called the Sainte Ampoule) containing holy oil and placed it on the altar for St. Remy to use, at the baptism, or perhaps, coronation, of the formerly pagan King Clovis (reigned 481-511). A drop of what purported to be this oil was mixed with chrism at the coronation of the later French kings. The first authentic record of the anointing of a French king is that of Pepin, father of Charles the Great, at Soissons, in 750 A.D.

Similarly, there was a legendary oil said to be used at the coronation of the English kings, brought by the Virgin Mary to Thomas Becket when he was in France sheltering from the wrath of Henry II. The story was certainly current in the early fourteenth century, for Edward II sought permission from Pope John XXII for this oil to be used at his coronation, so that he might not be inferior in his anointing to the King of France. He was refused.

A later version of the legend is contained in a MS. of the time of Henry V, now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and purports to be the story in Becket's own words. One night, Becket is made to say, as he was

praying in the church of St. Columba, in Sens, he asked for a sign to make the king amend his treatment of the church. Immediately there appeared the Virgin Mary with an eagle of gold in her bosom and a small vial of stone in her hand. These she put into the hands of Thomas Becket, saying:

"This is the oil with which the kings of England must be anointed, but not those wicked ones who now reign or who will reign and on account of their many crimes have lost and will lose much. But kings of the English shall arise who will be anointed with this oil, who will be good and champion the church. They will recover the lands lost by their forefathers as long as they have the eagle and the vial. Now there will be a king of the English who will be the first to be anointed with this oil. He will recover by force the land lost by his forefathers, that is to say, Normandy and Aquitaine. He will be greatest among kings and he it is that will build many churches in the holy land and will put all the heathen to flight from Babylon and will build many churches there. And as often as he carries this eagle on his breast he will have the victory over all his enemies and his kingdom will be ever increased. For thou art to be a martyr."

Becket was then told to take the eagle and the vial to Poitiers and hide them in the Church of St. George, by the Church of St. Hilary, at the western end of the chevet under a great stone where they would be found at a convenient time. There, so the story runs, they remained hidden until after the battle of Poitiers (1356), when their whereabouts were revealed to a holy man, who took them to the Duke of Lancaster. He handed them over to the Black Prince, who sent them to the Tower of London, where they were kept in a strong chest. Years later they were discovered by his son, now Richard II, who at once desired to be anointed with the oil. He was refused by the Archbishop, who told him that it was sufficient to have received the unction once and that it could not be repeated. However, the oil was used, so it is said, at the coronation of Henry IV. The political bearing of this story in connection with the claim of Henry V to the crown of France will not be overlooked.

UNUSED MEDICINE

At the March meeting of the Denbigh and Flint Executive Council a letter was received from the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, calling attention to the finding by nurses in many houses of the residue of tablets, medicines and lotions no longer required because of death or removal to hospital and for other reasons. The bottles and boxes, said the letter, contained no indication of what the contents were, with resultant danger to the children and others in the household. One case was cited where a mouth-wash was taken instead of a heart stimulant. The letter sought the assistance of Welsh Executive Health Councils in dealing with what was described as a growing danger.

The Clerk said so far he had not had any complaints of this nature in Flintshire and Denbighshire.

A medical member asked what people were to do with the residue of unrequired medicines and tablets. Each patient had had to pay 1/- towards the cost. Were they to take the residue back to the chemist or the doctor? The Clerk replied that the point made was that bottles and boxes bore labels giving directions, when and how much to take, but did not state the composition of the contents. Speaking unofficially, as no directive had been issued by the Ministry if the tablets or medicines were returned, then the doctor or chemist would not know the contents, and would have to send them away to find out what the tablets or medicines were for, or contained. This would probably cost a lot more than the value of the prescriptions.

—"The Pharmaceutical Journal of Great Britain," April, 1953.

Statement of Matters of Professional Conduct

Revised Draft Issued in Great Britain

Pharmaceutical organisations in Australia and other countries outside of Great Britain have followed with much interest the statement issued on matters of professional conduct by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Such statements, although they border on the field of ethics, are not in fact codes of ethics in the ordinarily accepted use of that word.

A pharmaceutical code of ethics usually is in general terms, and expresses in a formal manner rules of conduct and correct action by a pharmaceutical chemist in his relationships with his fellow pharmacists, members of other professions, and the public generally.

The statements on matters of professional conduct issued by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and revised from time to time are more precise and explicit. They set down a list of "musts" and "must-nots," and by so doing serve as a guide to members in relation to certain aspects of pharmaceutical practice.

It would appear to be a moot question whether infringement of the code as set out in such statement would in all cases render a pharmaceutical chemist liable to punishment after appearing before the Statutory Committee.

The Statutory Committee, which operates under the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, consists of six members, five of whom are appointed by the Council of the Society and one by the Privy Council. The latter must be a lawyer, and he is the Chairman. In practice, the other five are usually pharmaceutical chemists, but they need not necessarily be.

In a recent address, the Chairman of the Statutory Committee, Mr. D. A. Scott Cairns, Q.C., pointed out that every conviction of a pharmacist in the criminal courts is supposed to be reported to the Statutory Committee. Reports of misconduct are comparatively rare, he said, except those made by the Pharmaceutical Society itself. It was the duty of the Chairman to consider the reports and decide whether any explanation should be asked for. The Chairman was then required to do one of three things, (a) direct that no action be taken, (b) direct that a warning be given, (c) direct that an inquiry should take place.

After an inquiry, the Statutory Committee can either admonish the person brought before it, or decide that the name must be struck off the register.

Referring to the code of ethics, Mr. Scott Cairns made it clear that the actual decision as to what conduct is misconduct which justifies removal from the register was a question which could be determined only by the Statutory Committee, and the Committee was not bound by any code formulated by the Pharmaceutical Society.

The statement on matters of professional conduct has been severely criticised by some pharmacists in Great Britain. In particular, the clauses which relate to advertising of professional services have received much condemnation.

These discussions have very great interest to chemists in Australia in view of the pronouncements which have been made in recent years by their organisations on this subject.

"The Pharmaceutical Journal," April 4, 1953, replying to some of these statements, says: "In view of the extravagant, misleading and ill-informed criticisms which have been made about the draft statement on matters of professional conduct, it is desirable in any

comment we make to point out that both this draft and the draft submitted to the branch representatives meeting at Nottingham add no new principle to the code which pharmacists have accepted as a guide in their professional dealings over the past 40 years. It states also that very few comments of any real value on the draft have been forthcoming, but with democratic organisations like the Society even destructive criticism has to be noted, and perhaps acted upon. The Society, continues the article, believes that the draft will be acceptable to pharmacists in general, and says: "If corporate bodies find any of the clauses irksome they must be told quite plainly that in matters covered by the statement it is the wish of members of the Society that counts." The text of the draft is as follows:—

"It is not implied by the issue of this Statement that all matters which should be the subject of standards of professional conduct are included, but only those upon which it is considered that guidance is needed. The Council in considering whether action should be taken on any matter are not limited to matters mentioned in this Statement, nor on the other hand does it follow that all instances of conduct at variance with the Statement would, when receiving such consideration, be treated as of equal importance. It is desired to emphasise that this Statement is not primarily a basis for applying compulsion, but a means of assisting pharmacists to discharge the moral obligation resting upon them to observe standards of conduct appropriate to their calling.

The terms "premises," "pharmacy" and "establishment" in the Statement, apply, in the case of a business conducted on departmental lines, only to the department or departments in which the preparation, dispensing and sale of medicines are carried on. Where indicated by the context the Statement applies to "authorised sellers of poisons" as well as to pharmacists.

Introduction.

Standards of professional conduct for pharmacy are necessary in the public interest to ensure an efficient pharmaceutical service. Every pharmacist should not only be willing to play his part in giving such a service, but should also avoid any act or omission which would prejudice the giving of the service or impair confidence in and respect for pharmacists as a body.

The nature of pharmaceutical practice is such that its demands may be beyond the capacity of the individual to carry out or to carry out as quickly or as efficiently as the needs of the public require. There should therefore at all times be a readiness to assist colleagues with information or advice.

Scope of Pharmaceutical Service.

1. When premises are registered under the Pharmacy Acts and opened as a pharmacy, a reasonably comprehensive pharmaceutical service should be provided. This involves the supply of commonly required medicines and medical appliances from stock and the supply of other articles of this nature without undue delay. It also involves willingness to furnish emergency supplies at all times.

Conduct of the Pharmacy.

2. The conditions in a pharmacy should be such as to preclude avoidable risk of error or of accidental contamination in the preparation, dispensing and supply of medicines.

3. The appearance of the premises should reflect the professional character of pharmacy. It should be clear to the public that the practice of pharmacy is the main purpose of the establishment. Signs, notices, descriptions, wording on business stationery and related indications, should be restrained in size, design and terms. Descriptions which denote or imply pharmaceutical qualifications should be limited to those of which the use is restricted by law.

4. In every pharmacy there should be a pharmacist in personal control of the pharmacy who will be regarded as primarily responsible for the observance of proper standards of conduct in connection with it. Any obstruction of the pharmacist in the execution of his duty in this respect by the owner will be regarded as a failure on the part of the owner to observe the standards in question.

Employment.

5. Employment as the sole pharmacist in any set of premises should not be accepted by a pharmacist when he is not able or required by his employer to perform the full duties of a pharmacist in charge of a pharmacy.

Drug Stores.

6. A pharmacist should not own, have a financial interest in or be associated with the conduct of a drug store. Special consideration may be given to the position of drug stores in existence before the adoption of this Statement.

Advertising of Dispensing Services.

7. The dispensing of medicines should not be advertised. This applies not only to direct references to dispensing, but also the use of general terms such as "pharmaceutical services" and the term "dispensing chemist." The use of the term "dispensing chemist" simply as a personal description on the fascia or other appropriate position on a pharmacy, on labels or business stationery, in telephone and other directories, or in other similar circumstances (that is to say, in a manner which is not normally regarded as advertising) is not affected. Similarly, a notice stating that dispensing under the National Health Service is carried on there may be exhibited at any premises.

8. Any announcements which may be needed as to dispensing services available in the district should be issued only by a local official body.

9. The offer of a reduced price, dividend, prize, gift or special service in relation to dispensing services is regarded as advertising.

Contraceptives.

10. There should be no exhibition of contraceptives in a pharmacy or any reference direct or indirect by way of advertisement, notice, showcard or otherwise that they are sold there other than a notice approved by the Council bearing the words "Family Planning Requisites."

B.P. and B.P.C. Substances and Preparations.

11. Names of substances and preparations in the British Pharmacopoeia or British Pharmaceutical Codex or names closely resembling them should not be applied to substances of a different composition.

Use of Name.

12. Subject to the preservation of agency rights no pharmacist should allow others to use his name, qualification, address or photograph in connection with the distribution to the public of any medicine.

Undesirable Presentation and Claims.

13. No display material, either on the premises, in the Press or elsewhere, should be used by a pharmacist in connection with the sale to the public of medicine

or medical appliances which is undignified in style or which contains:—

(a) Any wording, design or illustration reflecting unfavourably on pharmacists collectively or upon any group or individual.

(b) A disparaging reference, direct or by implication, to other supplies, products, remedies or treatments.

(c) Misleading or exaggerated statements or claims.

(d) The word "cure" in reference to an ailment or symptoms of ill-health.

(e) A guarantee of therapeutic efficacy.

(f) An appeal to fear.

(g) An offer to refund money paid.

(h) A prize, competition or similar scheme.

(i) Any reference to a medical practitioner or a hospital or the use of the terms "Doctor" or "Dr." or "Nurse" in connection with the name of a preparation not already established.

(j) A reference to sexual weakness, premature ageing or loss of virility.

(k) A reference to complaints of a sexual nature in terms which lack the reticence proper to the subject.

14. No article or preparation advertised to the public by means of display material of a kind mentioned in paragraph 13 should be exhibited in a pharmacy if it is known or could reasonably be known that the article or preparation is so advertised.

Other Matters.

15. Prescriptions should not be discussed with patients or others in such a manner as to impair confidence in the prescriber.

16. No substitution of articles or ingredients in a prescription should be made except in cases of obvious error or in an emergency. The authority of the prescriber should be obtained whenever possible.

17. A pharmacist should not recommend a particular medical practitioner unless specifically asked to do so.

18. Articles or preparations which in the opinion of the Council should be supplied only to or on the prescription of a medical practitioner, dentist or veterinary surgeon or practitioner should not be supplied otherwise after due notice has been given.

19. A drug or medicine likely to cause addiction or other form of abuse should not be supplied when there is reason to suppose that it is required for such purposes.

20. Articles for medicinal use designated by the Council as undesirable should not be sold after due notice has been given.

21. Canvassing for business from door to door, whether by personal call, distribution of printed matter or postal communication, should not be undertaken.

22. Specimens for pregnancy diagnosis should only be accepted through a medical practitioner to whom the report will be sent by the pharmacist or independently. Such facilities should not be advertised.

23. The Society's coat-of-arms or devices resembling it should not be used for business purposes.

TASTELESS CHLORAMPHENICOL DERIVATIVE

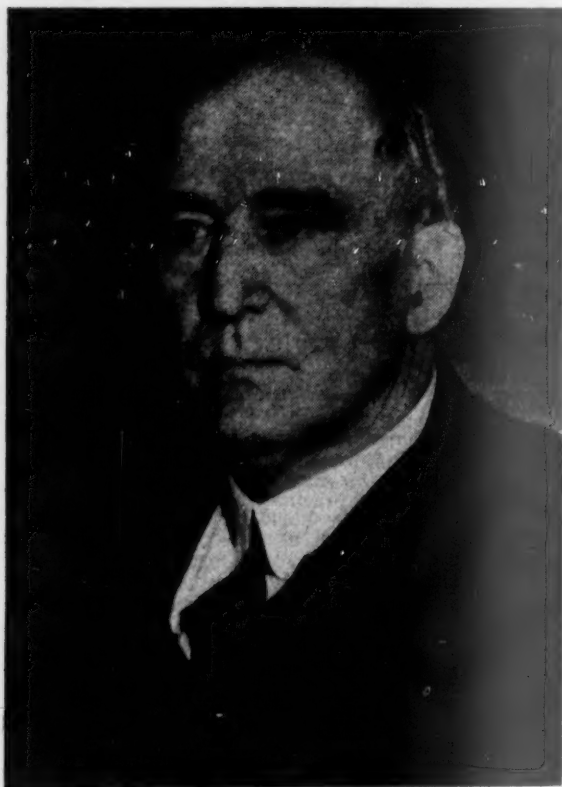
Extract from "The Alchemist," May, 1953.

The preparation of chloramphenicol phosphite, a tasteless crystalline solid, has been described by Taylor (J. Pharm. Pharmacol., 1953, v., 254). The derivative is made by treating a solution of chloramphenicol in methylene dichloride or ethylene dichloride with phosphorus trichloride or phosphorus dibromide, followed by mild hydrolysis of the product. In vivo tests on mice showed no significant difference between chloramphenicol and chloramphenicol phosphite when given by mouth to mice infected with *Str. pyogenes*.

Sir Henry Wellcome's Centenary

A Notable Life of Humanitarian Endeavour and Achievement

The world into which Sir Henry Wellcome was born 100 years ago—the pioneering era of the Western States of America with the labours and burdens of the advancing frontiers and the first days of the gold rushes in Australia — has already passed into legend. Legendary, too, is his life story. Today, as a lasting monument to his genius, The Wellcome Foundation is dedicated to the cause of medical research and the



Sir Henry Wellcome, LL.D., D.Sc., F.S.A., F.R.S.

alleviation of human suffering, to which purpose are devoted the entire profits and goodwill of one of the best-known, world-wide pharmaceutical manufacturing organisations.

Henry Solomon Wellcome was born in Almond in the State of Wisconsin, U.S.A., on August 21, 1853; he became a naturalised British subject in 1910. After education in a number of frontier schools, including the typical log cabin school of the period, young Henry went to work in the drug store owned by his father. Perhaps his early admiration for an uncle, a famous frontier surgeon, had given him a taste for medicines and remedies, for he showed immediate interest in pharmacy and chemistry. After a year or two he left home to study these subjects at Chicago and Philadel-

phia and took his diploma at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy at the age of 20.

Before long the young pharmacist was at work. He was employed by two of the most important wholesale druggists in New York and travelled all over the United States and through Central and South America. He had a lively and inquiring mind, and contributed various scientific publications, which won him a reputation and friendship among leading pharmacists in the United States. He had a marked facility for making social and business contacts, and he showed a high degree of business acumen. Some of his journeys were extremely adventurous. He visited the cinchona forests of Ecuador and Peru and became interested in the production of quinine for the treatment of malaria. Travelling by mule, he lost no opportunity for collecting information about primitive remedies used by South American Indian tribes.

When he was about to start his career in business, the young Henry Wellcome told his mother that his life's ambition was to "amass great wealth and to devote it to the service of humanity." It was not long before he had taken the first major step towards the success he was to accomplish. He left the United States for England to form a partnership with his friend, Silas Mainville Burroughs. The firm of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. was founded in 1880 to carry the advances of American pharmacy into the more conservative countries of Europe.

Within a year the new business was growing steadily, and manufacturing in a modest way began in 1882. Central offices were established in London in 1883. The expansion of business quickly called for an extension of production facilities, and eventually manufacture was undertaken at Dartford on the present site of the Wellcome Chemical Works; they now comprise more than 80 separate buildings, covering an area of 17 acres, and employing almost 2000 workers.

Businesses were started all over the world — in Sydney, New York, Montreal, Cape Town, Milan, Shanghai, Bombay and Buenos Aires.

A magnificent business had been created in the short space of 15 years, when, in 1895, news came of the unexpected death of Silas M. Burroughs in Italy, and Wellcome was left to carry on the business alone.

In the years that followed, Henry Wellcome's own interest developed steadily in the direction of medical research and historical study; increasing reliance was placed upon scientific research, not only into the technical problems of manufacture and chemical control, but also to the investigation and development of new remedies. The Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories had been established in 1894; these were soon followed by the opening of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories. In recent years these laboratories were merged under the now familiar title of the Wellcome Research Laboratories. Both were forerunners of a long list of institutions devoted to scientific research work throughout the world.

In addition to his interest in purely scientific research, Wellcome had for many years been concerned in collecting a wide range of material destined for exhibition in the unique Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, opened in 1913. Today the Museum is recognised as one of the finest in the world, and presents a survey of human disease in all its aspects. The Wellcome Historical Medical Library contains his collection of some

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By Contract with YOUR Guild

COMPOSITION: A pleasant, effervescent granular preparation containing 34% of pure medicinal glucose.

INDICATIONS: Acidosis, morning sickness, bilious headache, nausea, alcoholic after-effects. Specially suitable for biliousness in children.

DOSAGE: One or two teaspoonsful in a tumbler of cold water and drink during effervescence. To be taken as often as required.

PRESENTATION: In bottles—4 oz. nett.

RETAIL PRICE: 4/6 per bottle.

Dexsal is "chemists only" by Contract with the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia. Therefore it is in your best interests that Dexsal be given your full recommendation and prominently displayed on your counter and in the window. Display cards readily available.

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Achievement in our time

A bird which is pursued by Ludwig Koch is not in danger of being killed, but of being made immortal. For this inspired technical artist has wormed, waded or hoisted himself into every sort of terrain to record on disc the utterance of every kind of European bird. *Achievement in our time* comes only as it always came—by mastery of technique based on knowledge and devotion. It is our conviction that this can also mark the attitude of a chemical house on which the health of men and the progress of industry depend.



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THOMSON

300,000 medical books and manuscripts, some dating back to the middle ages.

In 1924, Henry Wellcome consolidated all his business interests in the formation of The Wellcome Foundation Ltd. This organisation embraced Burroughs Wellcome & Co., the Wellcome Chemical Works, the Associated Houses overseas, and the research institutions. The formation of The Foundation was the culmination of Henry Wellcome's efforts and the impressive outward sign of the magnitude of his achievement. Within its single framework, the pattern of his life's work was resolved, and his commercial interests were publicly dedicated to the support of his undertakings in research.

Late in Henry Wellcome's life, the honours which he so richly deserved for his long labours in the cause of human welfare were showered upon him. In 1932 he was knighted. The French Republic and the Spanish Government conferred honours upon him also; the Royal Society elected him a Fellow, and he received numerous degrees from Universities, both in Britain and the United States.

Unhappily, Sir Henry did not live to enjoy long the honours bestowed upon him in old age. He died in London in 1936, just a month before his 83rd birthday, leaving a will which is unique in its provisions. Under the terms of his will, all the shares in The Wellcome Foundation Ltd. were vested in five trustees, nominated by the will. Profits declared as dividends were to be utilised for "... the advancement of research work bearing upon medicine, surgery, chemistry, physiology, bacteriology, therapeutics, materia medica, pharmacy and allied subjects ...". The terms of the will also provided for the establishment of endowment of research museums or libraries and for the collection of information connected with the history of medicine and its allied sciences.

It is believed that this will was the first example in Britain of a testamentary bequest by which the profits from a great manufacturing and trading concern are permanently dedicated to the advancement of knowledge for the benefit of mankind.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS REGULATIONS

Declaration of Pharmaceutical Benefits for Specified Diseases.

(Commonwealth Gazette, July 2, 1953.)

Pursuant to sub-regulation (1.) of regulation 14A of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Regulations, I, Earle Page, the Minister of State for Health, do hereby declare that the pharmaceutical benefits specified in column 2 of the following table may be prescribed only for the treatment of a disease specified in column 3 in relation to that pharmaceutical benefit.

Column 1 Item No.	Column 2. Pharmaceutical Benefit.	Column 3. Disease.
19A	Caramiphen Hydrochloride . . .	Parkinsonism
58	Folic Acid	Sprue or the sprue-like syndrome
77A	Isoniazid	Tuberculosis
133A	Progesterone, Injection of	Threatened abortion
168B	Testosterone, Methyl	Mammary Carcinoma

Dated this eighteenth day of June, 1953.

EARLE PAGE,
Minister of State for Health.

BARBITURATES AND THEIR RISKS

Summary of an Address to the S.E. Metropolitan (London) Branch and Association by Dr. Francis Camps, Home Office Pathologist.

Barbiturates are very useful drugs, but their usefulness is offset to some extent by their dangers. Their inclusion in Schedule IV is of limited value because of the quantity dispensed. It has been reported that in the U.S.A. sufficient barbiturates are dispensed for the entire population to have 30 days' supply per annum.

The barbiturates can be divided into four main groups:

- (1) The very rapid-acting, given by injection, e.g. thiopentone sodium, oxidised by the liver.
- (2) The rapid-acting, e.g. sodium quinalbarbitone, also oxidised by the liver.
- (3) The intermediate, e.g. phenobarbitone, oxidised by the liver and excreted by the kidneys.
- (4) The slow-acting, e.g. barbitone, which is mainly excreted by the kidneys.

In cases of poisoning by the rapid-acting preparations, the treatment is to keep the person active and oxygenated. When intermediate and slow-acting barbiturates have been used, the kidneys must be kept functioning in order to eliminate the drug. Barbiturates can cause a drop in blood pressure, and therefore administration of oxygen helps as does general treatment for shock. Heart stimulants are generally used. When a lethal dose has been taken death is caused, in the case of rapid-acting barbiturates, by acute respiratory failure, and takes place in a matter of hours. With intermediate and slow-acting ones, death is slower and usually due to pneumonia. With the advent of antibiotics there is now more chance of saving life in such cases.

The older methods of detecting barbiturate poisoning are unsatisfactory, and the cobalt test has been known to give negative results in the presence of barbiturates. Probably the best method is ultra-violet spectrography as used in the Scandinavian countries. By this means it is possible to get quick estimations of the quantity in the blood and the urine, and hence in case of death it is usually unnecessary to have a post-mortem estimation. Even with a quick estimation, however, death cannot be prevented if a state of irreversible cerebral anoxia has been reached. It would be a great help if different barbiturates were compounded with different dyes to facilitate identification; this could be in the gelatin in the case of capsules. Where this is done already, e.g. Seconal, it is easily detected. Further complications arise because of the synergistic effect of other drugs with barbiturates, in particular alcohol and the antihistaminics. One-third of a lethal dose can kill if alcohol is taken at the same time. Although such large quantities are dispensed, most goes to genuine patients. Some people enjoy hoarding their drugs, and vast amounts have been found in the possession of some patients, especially epileptics. Chronic poisoning has been recognised, but is believed to be rare.

In cases of accidental poisoning, it has been suggested that an unintentional second dose was taken in forgetfulness. This is difficult to understand, since the average lethal dose is eight times the therapeutic dose. Possibly the patient took a considerable overdose to ensure a good night's sleep, and then, whilst under the influence of this, forgetfully repeated a similar large dose. Some people take a large dose for pure exhibitionism, and intending suicides usually take an extremely large dose to make certain. Barbiturates can be habit-forming, but it is generally believed that true drug addiction does not exist, although views in this respect may have to be modified. Individuals vary a great deal in their tolerance for a particular barbiturate, and it is quite impossible to state a definite overdose.—Extract from "The Pharmaceutical Journal," April 18, 1953.

Pharmaceutical Benefits Act

Amendments to the Table

The following alterations, effective from July 1, 1953, were notified in Circular No. 33, received after our June issue had been printed:—

Special attention is drawn to the following changes effective from July 1, 1953:—

1. The addition of the following new items:—Items No. 4A—Aloxidone; 42A—Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids Combined; 43A—Diphtheria Pertussis Antigen; 48A—Entero-Vioform; 54C—Ethyl Biscoumacetate; 80A—Lanatoside C; 88A—Mercaptoproterin Sodium; 135A—Protamine Sulphate; 157A—Sulphafurazole; and 160—Sulphamethiazole.
2. The addition of the following new items, prescriptions for which must be endorsed "Written in accordance with Regulation 14A":—Items No. 19A—Caramiphen Hydrochloride; 58—Folic Acid; 77A—Isoniazid; 133A—Progesterone, Injection of; and 168B—Testosterone, Methyl.
3. The deletion of the following items:—Items No. 16—Calcium Gluconate; 32—Diamorphine Hydrochloride; 37A—Dihydrocodeinone Tartrate; 152A—Stilbamidine Isethionate; 160—Sulphanilamide; 161—Sulphapyridine; and 179—Tryparsamide.
4. The addition of new forms of unit of the following items:—Items No. 16A—Calcium Para-Aminosalicylate; 45A—Diphtheria Prophylactic (Purified Toxoid Aluminium Phosphate); 92—Methyl Atropine Nitrate; 103—Morphine with Atropine (J); 115—Papaveretum; 131A—Procaine Penicillin (Aqueous); and 151—Sodium Para-Aminosalicylate.
5. The variation in maximum quantities and/or No. of Repeats for the following items:—Items No. 11—Aureomycin; 92—Methyl Atropine Nitrate; 131A—Procaine Penicillin (Aqueous); 151—Sodium Para-Aminosalicylate; and 168AA—Terramycin.
6. The renumbering of the following items:—

	Current Item No.	New Item No.
Terramycin	168AA	168A
Testosterone Propionate	168A	168C
Item No.	Item Name.	s. d.

- 2 ADRENALIN HYDROCHLORIDE—
Amend basic price as follows:—
1 in 100, 10 cc. vial ... 1 for 5 4
Add the following:—
D.H.A. 1, 1 in 100, 10 cc. vial .. 1 for 5 4
- 4A ALOXIDONE—
New Item—Add Item No. and Item Name and the following basic price:—
100, 1, 0.3 G. cap. ... 100 for 32 0
Add the following:—
Malidone, 100, 1, 0.3 G. cap. ... 100 for 32 0
- 10 ATROPINE SULPHATE—
Amend prices as follows:—
P.D. & Co. 1/200 gr. hypo. tab. 20 for 2 0
1/150 gr. hypo. tab. ... 20 for 2 0
1/100 gr. hypo. tab. ... 20 for 2 4
- 11 AUREOMYCIN—
No repeats allowable. Delete all reference to Number of Repeats in Column 4. Reduce maximum quantity for 100 mg. vial from "6" to "1".
- 15 CALCIUM AUROTHIOMALATE—
Amend basic prices as follows:—
10 mg. per 0.5 cc. amp. ... 1 for 4 9
25 mg. per 0.5 cc. amp. ... 1 for 5 4
25 mg. per 0.5 cc., 1 cc. amp. ... 1 for 5 11
25 mg. per 0.5 cc., 2 cc. amp. ... 1 for 7 5

Amend prices as follows:—

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|---|----|
| Auro Calcium. | | | |
| 10 mg. per 0.5 cc. amp. ... | 1 for | 4 | 9 |
| 25 mg. per 0.5 cc. amp. ... | 1 for | 5 | 4 |
| 25 mg. per 0.5 cc., 1 cc. amp. .. | 1 for | 5 | 11 |
| 25 mg. per 0.5 cc., 2 cc. amp. .. | 1 for | 7 | 5 |
- 16 CALCIUM GLUCONATE—
Delete all reference to this Item.
 - 16A CALCIUM PARA-AMINOSALICYLATE—
Delete all reference to this Item on page 17, and substitute page 16A herewith. Prices shown are effective from July 1, 1953.
 - 19A CARAMIPHEN HYDROCHLORIDE—
New Item—restricted under Regulation 14A. Add Item No. and Item Name and the following basic price:—
100, 1, 0.05 G. tab. ... 50 for 21 0
Add the following:—
Parpanit 100, 1, 0.05 G. tab. . 50 for 21 0
 - 32 DIAMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE—
Delete all reference to this Item.
 - 37 DIHYDROCODEINONE TARTRATE—
Delete all reference to this Item.
 - 40 DIHYDROSTREPTOMYCIN—
Add the following:—
Andrew's 5, 3, 1 G. vial ... 1 for 6 8
 - 43-
45A Delete all reference to these Items on pages 27 and 28 and substitute pages 27A, 27B and 28 herewith. The new pages incorporate new Items No. 42A (Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids Combined) and 43A (Diphtheria Pertussis Antigen) and new forms of unit under Item 45A. Prices are effective from July 1, 1953.
 - 46 DISTILLED WATER—
Amend price as follows:—
Boots 5 cc. amp. ... 6 for 4 0
 - 48A ENTERO-VIOFORM—
New Item—Add Item No. and Item Name and the following basic price:—
100, 1, 0.25 G. tab. ... 20 for 5 8
Add the following:—
Ciba, 100, 1, 0.25 G. tab. ... 20 for 5 8
 - 54C ETHYL BISCOUMACETATE—
New Item—Add Item No. and Item Name and the following basic price:—
100, ..., 300 mg. tab. ... 100 for 274 0
Add the following:—
Trombolysan.
100, ..., 300 mg. tab. ... 100 for 274 0
 - 58 FOLIC ACID—
New Item restricted under Regulation 14A—Page 34A herewith incorporates details of this Item. Prices are effective from July 1, 1953.
 - 72 HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE—
Amend prices as follows:—
P.D. & Co. 1/200 gr. hypo. tab. 20 for 2 0
1/150 gr. hypo. tab. ... 20 for 2 0
1/200 gr. hypo. tab. ... 20 for 2 4

- 77A ISONIAZID—
New Item restricted under Regulation 14A—Page 40A herewith incorporates details of this Item. Prices are effective from July 1, 1953.
- 80A LANATOSIDE C—
New Item—Add Item No. and Item Name and the following basic prices:—
6, 1, 0.2 mg. per cc., 2 cc. amp. 6 for 9 3
40, 1, 0.25 mg. tab. 40 for 12 8
Add the following:—
Cedilanid.
6, 1, 0.2 mg. per cc., 2 cc. amp. 6 for 9 3
40, 1, 0.25 mg. tab. 40 for 12 8
- 88
AA MERCAPTOMERIN SODIUM—
New Item—Add Item No. and Item Name and the following basic price:—
3, . . . 1.4 G. vial 1 for 18 3
Add the following:—
Thiomerin Sodium 3, . . . 1.4 G. vial 1 for 18 3
- 92 METHYL ATROPINE NITRATE—
Add the following basic prices:—
6, . . . 1/200 gr. per cc., 1 cc. amp. 6 for 6 0
6, . . . 1/100 gr. per cc., 1 cc. amp. 6 for 6 0
Add the following:—
Bull 6, . . . 1/200 gr. per cc., 1 cc. amp. 6 for 6 0
Bull 6, . . . 1/100 gr. per cc., 1 cc. amp. 6 for 6 0
Amend maximum quantity (Column 3) for 0.001 G. tab. from "10" to "20".
- 94 MORPHINE SULPHATE—
Amend prices as follows:—
P.D. & Co., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. hypo. tab. . . 20 for 2 4
P.D. & Co. 1/6 gr. hypo. tab. . . 20 for 2 8
P.D. & Co., $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. hypo. tab. . . 20 for 3 0
P.D. & Co., 1/3 gr. hypo. tab. . . 20 for 3 4
P.D. & Co., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. hypo. tab. . . 20 for 4 0
- 96 MORPHINE WITH ATROPINE (B)—
Amend price as follows:—
P.D. & Co., 1 hypo. tab. 20 for 2 4
- 99 MORPHINE WITH ATROPINE (E)—
Amend price as follows:—
P.D. & Co., 1 hypo. tab. 20 for 2 8
- 101 MORPHINE WITH ATROPINE (G)—
Amend price as follows:—
P.D. & Co., 1 hypo. tab. 20 for 3 0
- 103 MORPHINE WITH ATROPINE (J)—
Add the following basic price:—
6, . . . 1 amp. 6 for 5 8
Add the following:—
Bull 6, . . . 1 amp. 6 for 5 8
Amend price as follows:—
P.D. & Co., 1 hypo. tab. 20 for 3 0
- 115 PAPAVERETUM—
Add the following basic price:—
6, . . . 1/6 gr. per 1 cc. amp. . . 6 for 5 0
Add the following:—
Bull 6, . . . 1/6 gr. per 1 cc. amp. 6 for 5 0
- 116 PAPAVERINE HYDROCHLORIDE—
Amend prices as follows:—
D.H.A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. tab. 25 for 8 0
Hamilton $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. tab. 20 for 6 4
Knoll Laboratories $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. tab. . . 25 for 4 8
Knoll Laboratories $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. tab. . 25 for 8 0
- 117 PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID—
Amend basic price as follows:—
0.3 G. tab. 500 for 73 4
Add the following:—
D.H.A. 200, 1, 0.3 G. tab. . . . 500 for 73 4
D.H.A. 200, 1, 0.5 G. tab. . . . 500 for 80 0
- 119 PENICILLIN—
Amend price as follows:—
A. & H. 2,000,000 U. amp. . . . 1 for 13 0
Boots 2,000,000 U. amp. 1 for 13 0
- 122 PETHIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE—
Add the following:—
Pethanal.
6, . . . 50 mg. per cc., 2 cc. amp. 12 for 11 3
25, . . . 25 mg. tab. 25 for 3 4
25, . . . 50 mg. tab. 25 for 6 3
- 124B PHENOBARBITONE—
Add the following:—
DHA. 6, . . . 3 gr. per 1 cc. amp. 6 for 5 11
- 126 PHTHALYLSULPHATHIAZOLE—
Amend basic price as follows:—
 $7\frac{1}{2}$ gr. tab. 100 for 22 3
Amend prices as follows:—
Sulfathalidine $7\frac{1}{2}$ gr. tab. . . . 100 for 22 3
Thalazole $7\frac{1}{2}$ gr. tab. 100 for 22 3
- 131A PROCAINE PENICILLIN (Aqueous)—
Add the following basic price:—
6, . . . 1,000,000 U. vial 1 for 14 4
Amend basic price as follows:—
900,000 U. vial 1 for 11 4
Add the following:—
Faulding 6, . . . 1,000,000 U. vial 1 for 14 4
Amend price as follows:—
Cilicaine Suspension 900,000 U. vial 1 for 11 4
Amend maximum quantity for 400,000 U. per cc., 10 cc. vial (basic price and Aquacillin) from "1" to "6".
- 132 PROCAINE PENICILLIN (CRYSTALLINE)—
Amend prices as follows:—
Procillin Dry, 300,000 U. amp. 1 for 3 7
Procillin Dry Fort, 600,000 U. amp. 1 for 5 9
- 133 PROCAINE PENICILLIN (OILY)—
Amend basic price as follows:—
1,000,000 U. amp. 1 for 20 0
Amend price as follows:—
Procillin 1 Million, 1,000,000 U. amp. 1 for 20 0
- 134-135
Delete all reference to these Items on page 67 and substitute page 67A herewith. This new page incorporates new Items No. 133A—Progesterone Injection of (Restricted under Regulation 14A) and 135A. PROTAMINE SULPHATE. Prices are effective from July 1, 1953.
- 151 SODIUM PARA-AMINOSALICYLATE &
152 SODIUM SULPHATE SOLUTION—
Substitute pages 72A and B herewith for current page 72A. Prices are effective from July 1, 1953. New page incorporates the following alterations for Item 151:—
1. Addition of 2.0 G. Cachet (Aminacyl); 0.5 G. capsule (Hamilton); and D.H.A. 5 gr. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ gr. tablets.
2. Increase in maximum quantity of 20%, 10 cc. vial from "1" to "6".
3. Price reductions for Aminacyl, 1.5 G. Cachet; 5 gr. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ gr. tablets.
- 152A STILBAMIDINE ISETHIONATE—
Delete all reference to this Item.
- 152B STILBOESTROL—
Add the following:—
B.D.H. 6, . . . 1 mg. amp. . . . 6 for 4 8
B.D.H. 6, . . . 5 mg. amp. . . . 6 for 5 4

- 153 STREPTOMYCIN—
Add the following:—
Andrew's 5, 3, 1 G. vial ... 1 for 6 8
- 154 SUCCINYL SULPHATHIAZOLE—
Amend basic price as follows:—
7½ gr. tab. ... 100 for 29 4
Amend price as follows:—
M. & B. 7½ gr. tab. ... 100 for 29 4
Sulfasuxidine 7½ gr. tab. ... 100 for 29 4
- 156 SULPHADIAZINE—
Add the following:—
P.D. & Co., 100, ..., 5 gr. tab. ... 100 for 18 0
Add "P.D. & Co." under sub-heading "100 for 18s. (5 gr.)" in "Table of Prices for Item No. 156—Tabs. Sulphadiazine."
- 157A SULPHAFURAZOLE—
New Item—Add Item No. and Item Name and the following basic price:—
100, ..., 0.5 G. tab. ... 100 for 43 9
Add the following:—
Gantrisin 100, ..., 0.5 G. tab. ... 100 for 43 9
- 160 SULPHANILIMIDE—
Delete all reference to this Item.
- 160 SULPHAMETHIAZOLE—
New Item—Add Item No. and Item Name and the following basic price:—
30, ..., 0.1 G. tab. ... 30 for 5 4
Add the following:—
Urolucosil 30, ..., 0.1 G. tab. ... 30 for 5 4
- 161 SULPHAPYRIDINE—
Delete all reference to this Item.
- 168A TERRAMYCIN—
Amend Item No. from "168AA" to "168A". No repeats allowable.
Delete all reference to No. of repeats in Column 4.
Amend prices as follows:—
100 mg. cap. ... 25 for 52 0
100 mg. tab. ... 25 for 52 0
Add the following:—
6, ..., 100 mg. vial ... 1 for 28 0
- 168B TESTOSTERONE METHYL—
New Item restricted under Regulation 14A. Page 80A herewith incorporates details of this Item.
Prices are effective from July 1, 1953.
- 168C TESTOSTERONE PROPIONATE—
Amend Item No. "168A" to "168C".
- 179 TRYPARSAMIDE—
Delete all reference to this Item.
- 181 VITAMIN B 12—
Delete all reference to Item 181 on pages 88 and 89, and substitute pages 88A and 88B herewith.
Prices shown on pages 88A and 88B are effective from July 1, 1953, and incorporate the following alterations. (1) Amendment of Basic prices for 20 γ and 50 γ per 1 cc. amp. and prices of Crookes 20 γ and 50 γ per 1 cc. amp. (2) Inclusion of Parentisol B 12 100 γ per 1 cc. amp.
- 183 VITAMIN K (OILY)—
Amend basic price as follows:—
5 mg. 1 cc. amp. ... 6 for 5 11
Amend price as follows:—
Crookes 5 mg. per 1 cc. amp. 6 for 5 11
- PROPRIETARY INDEX.**
Add the following:—
Aminacyl ... 16A
Andreziide ... 77A
Cedilanid ... 80A

Folvite	58
Gantrisin	157A
Isotiny	77A
Lutocyclin	133A
Malidone	4A
Neo-Hombreol	168B
Oraviron	168B
Parpanit	19A
Pelazid	77A
Perandrea	168B
Pethanal	122
Progestin	133A
Proluton	133A
Tebos	77A
Testoviron	168B
Thiomerin Sodium	88AA
Trombolsan	54C
Tuban	77A
Urolucosil	160

Delete the following:—

Ebucin	16
Hycodin	37A
M & B 693	161
Sulphamidyl	160
Tuscodin	37A

Amendments to "Notes for Approved Chemists."

Page 4—Last sub-paragraph of paragraph 2:—

Add: Caramiphen Hydrochloride; Folic Acid; Isoniazid; Progesterone, Injection of; and Testosterone Methyl, to list of restricted drugs.

Page 108—Add the following manufacturers and codes:—

Geigy Australasia (Pty.) Ltd.—GE
Warner & Co. Pty. Ltd., William R.—WW

Item No.	Name	Maximum Quantity	No. of Repeats	Form of Unit	Rate
16A CALCIUM PARA-AMINOSALICYLATE—					
				s. d.	
		200	1	1.5 G. cachet	500 for 232 0
		200	1	2.0 G. cachet	400 for 294 0
		200	1	5 gr. tab.	250 for 41 8
		200	1	7½ gr. tab.	200 for 36 0
		1	1	100 G. tin	1 for 33 8
		1	1	400 G. tin	1 for 116 8
Aminacyl		200	1	1.5 G. cachet	500 for 232 0
		200	1	2.0 G. cachet	400 for 294 0
		200	1	5 gr. tab.	250 for 41 8
		200	1	7½ gr. tab.	200 for 36 0
Aminacyl					
Granulate		1	1	100 G. tin	1 for 33 8
		1	1	400 G. tin	1 for 116 8
42A DIPHTHERIA AND TETANUS TOXOIDS COMBINED—					
		3	..	1 cc. amp.	1 for 4 0
		1	..	5 cc. amp.	1 for 9 4
C.S.L.		3	..	1 cc. amp.	1 for 4 0
		1	..	5 cc. amp.	1 for 9 4
43 DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN—					
		2	1	1,000 U. amp.	1 for 4 1
		2	1	2,000 U. amp.	1 for 4 5
		2	1	4,000 U. amp.	1 for 8 5
		2	1	6,000 U. amp.	1 for 12 7
		2	1	8,000 U. amp.	1 for 13 4
		2	1	10,000 U. amp.	1 for 16 1
		2	1	20,000 U. amp.	1 for 29 5
C.S.L.		2	1	1,000 U. amp.	1 for 4 1
		2	1	2,000 U. amp.	1 for 4 5
		2	1	4,000 U. amp.	1 for 8 5
		2	1	6,000 U. amp.	1 for 12 7
		2	1	8,000 U. amp.	1 for 13 4
		2	1	10,000 U. amp.	1 for 16 1
		2	1	20,000 U. amp.	1 for 29 5
Wellcome		2	1	2,000 U. amp.	1 for 4 5
		2	1	4,000 U. amp.	1 for 8 5
		2	1	8,000 U. amp.	1 for 13 4
		2	1	10,000 U. amp.	1 for 16 1
		2	1	20,000 U. amp.	1 for 29 5

43A DIPHTHERIA PERTUSSIS ANTIGEN—

	3	..	1 cc. amp.	1 for	4	0
	1	..	5 cc. amp.	1 for	10	0
	1	..	5 cc. vial	1 for	16	8
	1	..	7.5 cc. vial	1 for	30	0
C.S.L.	3	..	1 cc. vial	1 for	4	0
	1	..	5 cc. amp.	1 for	10	0
Glaxo	1	..	5 cc. vial	1 for	16	8
P.D. & Co.	1	..	7.5 cc. vial	1 for	30	0

44 DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLACTIC— (Alum Precipitated Toxoid)

	1	1	3 cc. vial	1 for	9	4
Glaxo	1	1	3 cc. vial	1 for	9	4

45 DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLACTIC— (Formalinised Toxoid)

	1	1	Set containing 3 amps. each 1 cc. Toxoid undiluted and 1 amp. of 1 cc. Toxoid diluted	1 for	6	7
	1	..	Set containing 9 amps. each 1 cc. Toxoid undiluted and 3 amps. of 1 cc. Toxoid di- luted	1 for	16	9

45A DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLACTIC— (Purified Toxoid Aluminium Phosphate)

	2	1	1 cc. amp.	1 for	3	8
	1	..	5 cc. vial	1 for	9	0
	1	..	10 cc. vial	1 for	19	4
	1	..	Set containing 2 amps. each 1 cc. Diphthe- ria Prophyl- actic (Puri- fied Toxoid Aluminium Phosphate for use in Adults) and 1 amp. of 1 cc. Diphtheria Toxoid Puri- fied (Diluted for the Skin Test only)	1 for	9	4
C.S.L.	2	1	1 cc. amp.	1 for	3	8
	1	..	5 cc. vial	1 for	9	0
	1	..	Set containing 2 amps. each 1 cc. Diphthe- ria Prophyl- actic (Puri- fied Toxoid Aluminium Phosphate for use in Adults) and 1 amp. of 1 cc. Diphtheria Toxoid Puri- fied (Diluted for the Skin Test only)	1 for	9	4
P.D. & Co.	1	..	10 cc. vial	1 for	19	4

58 FOLIC ACID—

	12	..	15 mg. per cc., 1 cc. amp.	12 for	33	4
	100	1	5 mg. tab.	100 for	24	0
Folvite	12	..	15 mg. per cc., 1 cc. amp.	12 for	33	4
Andrew's	12	..	15 mg. per cc., 1 cc. amp.	6 for	20	0
	100	1	5 mg. tab.	100 for	24	0

Charles

McDonald	100	1	5 mg. tab.	100 for	26	8
H. F. Harvey	100	1	5 mg. tab.	100 for	24	0
Knoll						
Laboratories	100	1	5 mg. tab.	100 for	24	0
	12	..	15 mg. per cc., 1 cc. amp.	12 for	36	0
P.D. & Co.	100	1	5 mg. tab.	25 for	9	4

77A ISONIAZID—

	100	..	50 mg. tab.	100 for	13	3
Andrezide	100	..	50 mg. tab.	50 for	6	8
Isotinyt	100	..	50 mg. tab.	100 for	13	4
Pelazid	100	..	50 mg. tab.	100 for	16	0
Tebos	100	..	50 mg. tab.	50 for	5	4
Tuban	100	..	50 mg. tab.	100 for	14	4
D.H.A.	100	..	50 mg. tab.	100 for	14	4
Hamilton	100	..	50 mg. tab.	100 for	14	8
M & B	100	..	50 mg. tab.	500 for	28	11
Nicholas	100	..	50 mg. tab.	100 for	13	3

133A PROGESTERONE, INJECTION OF—

	6	..	5 mg. amp.	6 for	16	0
	6	..	10 mg. amp.	6 for	22	0
Lutocyclin	6	..	5 mg. amp.	3 for	8	8
	6	..	10 mg. amp.	3 for	11	3
Progestin— B.D.H.	6	..	5 mg. amp.	3 for	8	8
	6	..	10 mg. amp.	3 for	11	4
Progestinor- ganon	6	..	5 mg. amp.	6 for	16	0
	6	..	10 mg. amp.	6 for	22	0
Proluton	6	..	5 mg. amp.	3 for	8	4
	6	..	10 mg. amp.	3 for	13	0
Boots	6	..	5 mg. amp.	6 for	18	8
Fawns & McAllan	6	..	5 mg. amp.	6 for	16	0
	6	..	10 mg. amp.	6 for	26	0
Knoll Laboratories	6	..	5 mg. tab.	6 for	16	0
	6	..	10 mg. amp.	6 for	26	0
Wellcome	6	..	5 mg. amp.	6 for	20	4

134 PROGUANIL HYDROCHLORIDE—

	100	1	0.1 G. tab.	100 for	8	5
Paludrine	100	1	0.1 G. tab.	100 for	8	5

135 PROMETHAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE—

	10	..	2.5%, 2 cc. amp.	10 for	17	7
Phenergan	10	..	2.5%, 2 cc. amp.	10 for	17	7

135A PROTAMINE SULPHATE—

	6	..	1%, 5 mil. amp.	6 for	16	0
Evans	6	..	1%, 5 mil. amp.	6 for	16	0

151 SODIUM PARA-AMINOSALICYLATE—

	200	1	1.5 G. cachet	200 for	100	0
	200	1	2.0 G. cachet	400 for	240	0
	200	1	0.5 G. cap.	500 for	106	8
	200	1	5 gr. tab.	200 for	33	4
	200	1	7½ gr. tab.	200 for	36	0
	6	..	20%, 10 cc. vial	6 for	20	0
Aminacyl	200	1	1.5 G. cachet	500 for	232	0
	200	1	2.0 G. cachet	400 for	240	0
	200	1	5 gr. tab.	250 for	41	8
	200	1	7½ gr. tab.	200 for	36	0
	6	..	20%, 10 cc. vial	6 for	48	0
Osacyl	200	1	5 gr. tab.	500 for	106	8
	200	1	7½ gr. tab.	500 for	137	1
Paramisan Sodium	200	1	1.5 G. cachet	500 for	232	0
	200	1	7½ gr. tab.	500 for	86	0
	6	..	20%, 10 cc. vial	6 for	20	0
Parasal Sodium	200	1	5 gr. tab.	200 for	33	4
	200	1	7½ gr. tab.	200 for	36	0

Pasan	200	1	1.5 G. cachet	500 for 213	4
	200	1	5 gr. tab.	500 for 60	0
	200	1	7½ gr. tab.	500 for 74	8
	6	..	20%, 10 cc. vial	6 for 20	0
Andrews	200	1	1.5 G. cachet	200 for 100	0
	200	1	7½ gr. tab.	500 for 80	0
	6	..	20%, 10 cc. vial	6 for 20	0
Boots	200	1	1.5 G. cachet	100 for 50	0
	200	1	7½ gr. tab.	500 for 80	0
D.H.A.	200	1	5 gr. tab.	500 for 73	4
	200	1	7½ gr. tab.	500 for 80	0
Hamilton	200	1	0.5 G. cap.	500 for 106	8
	200	1	7½ gr. tab.	500 for 103	4
Harvey	200	1	5 gr. tab.	500 for 106	8
Ward					
Blenkinsop	200	1	1.5 G. cachet	500 for 266	8
Sigma	200	1	5 gr. tab.	400 for 66	8
	200	1	7½ gr. tab.	400 for 72	0
152 SODIUM SULPHATE SOLUTION—					
	2	1	4.28%, 1 litre bottle	1 for 13	4
D.H.A.	2	1	4.28%, 1 litre bottle	1 for 13	4
168B TESTOSTERONE, METHYL—					
	25	1	25 mg. tab.	25 for 66	8
	25	1	50 mg. tab.	25 for 122	8
Neo-Hombreol	25	1	25 mg. tab.	25 for 70	0
	25	1	50 mg. tab.	25 for 134	8
Oraviron	25	1	25 mg. tab.	25 for 70	0
	25	1	50 mg. tab.	25 for 134	8
Perandren	25	1	25 mg. tab.	10 for 29	4
Testoviron	25	1	25 mg. tab.	20 for 58	8
Andrews	25	1	25 mg. tab.	100 for 93	4
B.D.H.	25	1	25 mg. tab.	25 for 70	0
Boots	25	1	25 mg. tab.	25 for 69	7
	25	1	50 mg. tab.	25 for 125	4
H. F. Harvey	25	1	25 mg. tab.	100 for 152	0
	25	1	50 mg. tab.	100 for 301	4
Knoll Laboratories	25	1	25 mg. tab.	25 for 66	8
	25	1	50 mg. tab.	25 for 122	8
181 VITAMIN B 12—					
	6	1	10 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 8	0
	6	1	15 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 16	8
	6	1	20 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 8	7
	3	1	50 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 13	1
	1	1	100 γ per 1 cc. amp.	2 for 8	0
Anacobin	6	1	10 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 9	0
	6	1	20 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 10	0
	3	1	50 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 16	8
	1	1	100 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 24	0
Benol	6	1	20 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 16	0
Benol Forte	1	1	100 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 32	0
Bitevan	6	1	20 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 10	0
	1	1	100 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 32	0
Cytamen 20	6	1	20 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 11	0
Cytamen 50	3	1	50 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 16	0
Cytamen 100	1	1	100 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 24	0
Cytobex	6	1	15 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 16	8

Distivit—Avlon	3	1	50 γ per 1 cc. amp.	5 for 14	0
	1	1	100 γ per 1 cc. amp.	5 for 20	0
Distivit—Evans	6	1	20 γ per 1 cc. amp.	5 for 8	0
	3	1	50 γ per 1 cc. amp.	5 for 15	4
	1	1	100 γ per 1 cc. amp.	5 for 20	0
Distivit—Wellcome	6	1	20 γ per 1 cc. amp.	5 for 8	0
	3	1	50 γ per 1 cc. amp.	5 for 14	0
	1	1	100 γ per 1 cc. amp.	5 for 20	0
Euhaemon	6	1	20 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 11	0
	3	1	50 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 13	8
	1	1	100 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 20	0
Heptamin	6	1	20 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 9	8
	1	1	100 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 20	0
Intravite B 12	6	1	20 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 16	8
	3	1	50 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 16	0
Megalovel	6	1	20 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 10	8
	3	1	50 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 13	9
	1	1	100 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 20	0
Parentosal B 12	6	1	20 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 9	8
	1	1	100 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 20	0
Vibion	6	1	20 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 9	4
Vibion Forte	1	1	100 γ per 1 cc. amp.	2 for 8	0
Bull	6	1	20 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 9	4
	3	1	50 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 14	0
	1	1	100 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 20	0
Crookes	6	1	20 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 8	7
	3	1	50 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 13	1
D.H.A.	6	1	10 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 8	0
	6	1	20 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 11	4
	3	1	50 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 16	8
Stearnes	6	1	20 γ per 1 cc. amp.	6 for 16	8

PENSIONER BENEFITS.

Maximum Quantity for Pills.

A circular dated "June 1953" from the Pharmaceutical Section, Commonwealth Department of Health, 113-125 Queen street, Melbourne, contains the following information:—

Alterations to the Table:

Pills.—Maximum quantity 24 with two repeats amended to maximum of 50 with two repeats.

A Notice in the Commonwealth Gazette dealing with the prescribing of pharmaceutical benefits for specified diseases is published on page 645 of this issue.—Ed.

The Women Pharmacists' Page

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson.

The most-important item on the agenda at the Combined Meeting of Women Pharmacists' Associations of Australia, to be held during the Conference in Sydney next month, is Federation, which was proposed at the last Conference, held in Brisbane, in 1951. Although this will not affect the State Associations in any way, it will bring us into line with other professions and associations, in that we will have a Federal body, to which we will all belong, and so bind us more firmly together for the good of women in Pharmacy.

Federation will also give us more status overseas, as already other countries are not interested in which State we belong to, but merely in the fact that we are Australians!

WOMEN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA.

Owing to the excessively cold weather always experienced in Melbourne in July, our Association does not hold a general meeting in that month, but on July 2 the Committee members held a dinner party at "The Ritz." The guests of honour were the retiring members of the 1952-53 Committee—Mrs. Bostion, formerly Miss Betty Bevan, and Miss Claire Hicks; and Mrs. Ivan Thompson and Miss Freda Smalley, who, although still members of the Committee, have retired from office as President and Hon. Secretary respectively.

The guests were welcomed by the President, Miss J. Caird, and each was presented with a shoulder spray. After a most enjoyable dinner, the President called on Miss MacGillivray to propose the toast to the guests.

Following replies by the guests to the toast, Miss Caird presented Miss Smalley with a gold Eversharp pencil, on behalf of the Committee, as a small token of appreciation for all the valuable work she had done for the Association during her long term as Hon. Secretary.

In thanking the President and Committee for the gift, Miss Smalley said that anything she had done had been a pleasure, and for the good of Pharmacy as a whole, and women in pharmacy in particular. She had always felt that we should all try to put something back into pharmacy, and had worked with the aim of women's associations in all States forming a Federation, and thus being one united body. This was now in sight.

Our next general meeting will be held at the College of Pharmacy on August 6, when Mr. Phillips, of Wyeth Inc., will show two films on "Wydose" and "Normal Labour."

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Enthusiasm is running high in N.S.W. as the time approaches for the P.A.A. Conference in August.

We will have two opportunities of meeting our visiting women pharmacists at the two meetings to be held during the Conference. The first meeting will be on Friday, August 14, and will be for the discussion of the proposed Federal Constitution, while the second meeting, to be held after the buffet dinner on Monday, August 17, will be devoted to general matters.

Sydney has been enjoying fine sunny weather in recent weeks, and we all hope the weather will con-

tinue to be fine so we can "show off" Sydney to our visitors at its best advantage—under a blue sky.

Our Social Secretary is looking well ahead. Arrangements have been made for a theatre party to "South Pacific" on November 25, and also for our Christmas party in December. For those who like a good laugh, parties of 20 are being arranged for Jack Davey's show, "Give It a Go," the "Ampol" show, on September 14, 21 and 28 and October 5 and 12. Shirley Campbell (FW 1791) will arrange your bookings.

The Association extended to Miss Ada Belinfante sincerest sympathy on the loss of her father on July 8. A foundation member of our Association, Miss Belinfante has been one of our most loyal supporters. During the last year, when it was becoming increasingly difficult for her to leave the home on account of illness, she always managed to make some arrangement to come along to our meetings.

The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, September 9 at 8 p.m. This is the annual meeting, so members are asked to keep this date well in mind.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS OF QUEENSLAND.

A business meeting was held in the Lyceum Club rooms on June 18 to discuss the proposed constitution of the "Federated Associations of Women Pharmacists of Australia."

After completing the business of the meeting a quiz session, which proved most entertaining and enlightening, was conducted, with Mrs. Grant Taylor as quizmaster. Prizes were presented to the two competing teams and to the audience.

Supper was served, and the meeting closed at 10 p.m.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A general meeting was held on July 7, in the Y.W.C.A. Board Room, at 7.45 p.m. There were eight members present and five associates.

A very fine coloured sound film on the uses of digitalis was shown by courtesy of Mr. A. B. Newsom, of Wyeth Inc., and this was much appreciated.

Following the film a discussion on various aspects of the forthcoming Conference in Sydney was held, and several motions were passed.

Two delegates from South Australia will attend the combined meeting of women pharmacists — our President, Mrs. L. J. Maloney, and Mrs. D. E. P. McCook.

The members and Committee of our Association wish the meetings of women pharmacists in Sydney next month every success, and we hope that everyone attending will enjoy all functions, whether social or business.

We should like to take this opportunity of expressing our sorrow at the death of Mr. J. D. Garrett, which occurred on July 10. Both as President of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia and personally, Mr. Garrett was most helpful to us when we were forming this Association. He presided at our inaugural meeting in November, 1952. Mr. Garrett will be long remembered for his integrity, his good humour, and his many services to Pharmacy in South Australia.

Prescription Surveys in New Jersey

We are indebted to the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey, U.S.A., for an advance copy of its fifty-first Annual Report (July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952). This report contains much valuable information concerning the activities of the Board.

Because of current interest in this country in the subject of prescription surveys, we publish the following extracts from the report:

Pharmacy internes are required to make three prescription studies during the period of the one year of internship training required after graduation. In each study 500 consecutively numbered new prescriptions are classified by each interne. The first study made during the last four months of 1951 covered types of drugs designated on prescriptions presented for compounding in the pharmacies in which the internes were employed. A total of 71,249 prescriptions was classified by 141 internes and the results are summarised in Table XIV. In comparing the figures with those in a similar study made a year before, it is noted that the percentage of prescriptions written for U.S.P. drugs only, dropped from 22.3 per cent. to 20.9 per cent. The percentage written for N.F. drugs only remained the same at 3.6 per cent. The percentage written for N.J.F. drugs only increased from 1.4 per cent. to 2 per cent. Changes in the other categories were minor in character. The number of prescriptions renewed in comparison to new prescriptions filled during the same period of time increased from 69.7 per cent. to 73.3 per cent.

In the second study covering types of prescriptions compounded, a total of 73,416 prescriptions was classified by 146 internes. There was a decrease from 30.3 per cent. to 28.8 per cent. in the number of prescriptions requiring compounding. There was a slight decrease in the percentage of prescriptions written for pills and tablets, from 34.3 per cent. to 33.5 per cent., and also a decrease in prescriptions written for capsules, from 15.4 per cent. to 14.4 per cent. There were very slight increases in the percentages of prescriptions written for nose drops and ear drops, with most of the other categories remaining practically the same. This information is summarised in Table XV.

It should be pointed out that no pharmacy was approved for internship training unless at least 5000 prescriptions per year were compounded. In many of the internship training pharmacies the prescription volume was greatly in excess of this minimum. There were internes employed in many of the pharmacies of the State in which the principal emphasis is placed upon prescription compounding. However, there are very few strictly prescription pharmacies in the State and the pharmacies represented in these surveys are typical pharmacies.

For the second year the third prescription study made by internes covered the selling prices of prescriptions. Last year 51,403 prescriptions were reviewed by 103 internes, and the average selling price was found to be \$2.10. During the late spring of 1952, 73,810 prescriptions were classified by 147 internes and the average selling price was found to have risen only \$.05 to \$2.15. This was rather surprising to the Board because of the greater availability of several rather high-priced new "miracle" drugs during the year intervening. However, there were some price reductions during the year as production increased, which may have accounted for the small rise in the selling price of the average prescription, although there were at the same time other new expensive drugs being released.

The total income from the 73,810 prescriptions classified was \$158,838.20 and the selling prices of these prescriptions are classified in Table XVI into 22 ranges. The Board staff did all of the arithmetical computing, which was a large undertaking, as the internes only furnished the prices of each prescription and did not totalling or averaging of these prices. It is of interest to compare a few of the figures with last year. In this latest survey the greatest percentage of prescriptions falls in the price range of \$1.25 to \$1.50 and the percentage of 17.55 per cent. is nearly identical with the figure last year of 17.46 per cent. when this was also the principal range. There has been, however, a drop in the percentage of prescriptions priced under \$1.25. Last year 29.29 per cent. were in this category, whereas in the late spring of this year, the percentage was 24.73 per cent. The other percentage figures compare rather closely with the year before, although there has been a decrease in the prescriptions priced \$30.00 and over from .2 per cent. to .02 per cent., as there were only 18 prescriptions out of the nearly 74,000 reported which were in this price range. The percentage in the \$20.00 to \$30.00 range increased, however, as would be expected because of the lowering in cost of the more expensive drugs, from .07 per cent. to .25 per cent. The high-priced prescriptions are still very much in the minority and the percentage has even decreased as only 5.1 per cent. of the prescriptions cost \$5.00 or more, as compared with 5.55 per cent. last year. 51.76 per cent. of all of the prescriptions classified were in the range from \$1.00 to \$2.00, as compared with 50.85 per cent. last year which is a negligible increase. These figures show rather conclusively that pharmacists have held the line in keeping down the cost of medication to the public.

Table XIV.

Type of Drugs Used in Compounding Prescriptions. Late 1951.

No. of pharmacies included in survey	141
New prescriptions studied	71249
U.S.P. drugs only	20.9%
N.F. drugs only	3.6%
N.J.F. drugs only	2.0%
Specialties only	54.7%
Mixtures U.S.P. Drugs and Specialties	7.4%
Mixtures N.F. Drugs and Specialties	2.1%
Mixtures U.S.P. and N.F. Drugs only	4.6%
Mixtures U.S.P. drugs, N.F. drugs and specialties	2.9%
All other types of drugs	1.8%

Table XV.

Types of Prescriptions Compounded. Early 1952.

No. of pharmacies included in survey	146
New prescriptions studied	73416
Requiring compounding	28.8%
Requiring no compounding	71.2%
Pills and tablets	33.5%
Liquids for internal use	27.8%
Eye drops and eye lotions	2.9%
Nose drops	5.4%
Ear drops	1.6%
Hair preparations4%
Other liquids for external use	2.2%
Ointments	5.6%
Capsules	14.4%
Folded powders	1.4%
Bulk powders	1.1%
Suppositories	1.0%
Other items	2.7%

FOURFOLD

Action for the Relief of Nocturnal Asthma

1. AMINOPHYLLINE for relaxation of the bronchial tree.
2. EPHEDRINE for respiratory stimulation and dilation of the bronchioles.
3. PHENOBARBITAL for sedation and control of ephedrine reactions.
4. Enteric Coating for delayed action.

AMINOPHEDRAL contains the above three drugs as enteric-coated tablets which are available in two strengths: adult and child.

For QUICK RELIEF the tablets may be chewed.

When it is desired to prescribe the above-mentioned combination of drugs under the National Health (Medicine for Pensioners) Regulation the prescription should be written as follows:

For Children: R Aminophylline 1½ gr.
 Ephedrine ½ gr.
 Phenobarbital ¼ gr.
Ft. tab. mitte 25. Repeat twice (at intervals considered necessary).

For Adults: R Aminophylline 3 gr.
 Ephedrine ¼ gr.
 Phenobarbital ½ gr.
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Goodwill and Taxation of Goodwill

By A. E. Conolly, Secretary Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. and the N.S.W. Branch of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild.

"The provisions of the amending legislation passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1952 are now in operation. It must be said, however, that the wording of the Act is too complicated for any layman to interpret."—(P.D.L. warning, "A.J.P.," January 30, 1953, p. 3.)

The Nature of Goodwill.

Goodwill has been defined as "the benefit or advantage which a business or professional undertaking has in its connection with its customers or clients."

This definition is based on the probability that old customers will continue to resort to the old place of business, or continue to deal with the firm of the same name. Goodwill is the present value of the estimated future profits of a business in excess of a normal return on its assets.

Goodwill a Composite Thing.

The nature of goodwill was distinguished by Mr. Justice Rich in a written judgment in the case *Federal Commissioner of Taxation v. Williamson* (1943) 67 C.L.R. 561.

Extracts from that judgment are helpful in appreciating the fact that goodwill is a composite thing.

Goodwill May be "Local" or "Personal" or Combination.

As an abstract proposition, there can be no doubt that particular goodwill may be local or personal, or partly one and partly the other. Its character depends on the nature of the business or the circumstances.

It is local to the extent to which the trade connection depends on the place in which the business is carried on, for example, where there is only one hotel in a place, the connection may be for all practical purposes entirely local. It is personal to the extent to which it is the personality, ability and good reputation of the trader that attract the trade, and not the place where it is carried on.

Goodwill Defined.

Goodwill has been said to be "the attractive force which brings in custom." Hence, to determine the nature of the goodwill in any given case, it is necessary to consider the type of business, and the type of customer, which such business is inherently likely to attract, as well as the surrounding circumstances.

Customers Classified as "Cats," "Dogs," "Rats" and "Rabbits."

Now, customers vary. In *Whiteman Smith Motor Co. Ltd. v. Chaplin*, the types of customers were zoologically classified into cats, dogs, rats and rabbits.

The cat prefers the old home to the person who keeps it, and stays in the old home although the person who has kept the home leaves; and so it represents the customer who goes to the old shop whoever keeps it, and provides the local goodwill.

The faithful dog is attached to the person rather than to the place; he will follow the outgoing owner if he does not go too far.

The rat has no attachments, and is purely casual.

The rabbit is attracted by mere propinquity. He comes because he happens to live close by and it would be more trouble to go elsewhere.

(These categories serve as a reminder that the goodwill of a business is a composite thing.)

Goodwill Exempted from Taxation.

By the Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act (No. 3) 1952 the vendor of goodwill was exempted from taxation on the sale price of goodwill, as from January 1, 1953.

Taxation Position Prior to January 1, 1953.

In order to properly evaluate the present taxation exemption it is necessary to study the taxation law as it applied to transactions prior to January 1, 1953.

Under Section 84 of the Income Tax Assessment Act a "premium" was assessable for payment of income tax.

The word "premium" was defined under Section 83 to mean:

- Any consideration in the nature of premium, fine or forfeit payable to any person for or in connection with the grant or assignment by him of a lease; or
- Any consideration for or in connection with the surrender of a lease; or
- Any consideration for or in connection with any goodwill or licence attached to or connected with land, a lease of which is granted, assigned or surrendered.

(Money received for goodwill in the sale of a freehold property is, of course, a capital receipt and not liable to taxation.)

It will be noted from the above that only "local" goodwill was covered by the definition. That is to say, the amounts received for the sale of goodwill attaching to business premises only were assessable.

Money received for goodwill which is not "local" goodwill was not taxable.

This differentiation was the cause of much difficulty; in each case the question arose whether the goodwill sold was goodwill attached to the premises or not.

Another question was whether, to render the sum received taxable, it was necessary for the purchaser to secure his tenancy from the vendor of the goodwill, or from the landlord, where the landlord was not the vendor of the goodwill.

In *Phillips v. Commissioner of Taxation* (1947) 75 C.L.R. 332 it was held that in order for an amount received for sale of goodwill to be taxable, it is necessary for the lease of the land, to which the goodwill is attached, to be granted assigned or surrendered by the person who received the money for sale of goodwill.

(Note: There is a surrender by operation of law where a lessee assents to his landlord granting a new lease, before the expiration of his term, to another; as there cannot be two concurrent leases of the same premises. However, in some cases there is no assignment or surrender, but a new tenancy is provided for between the lessor and the purchaser, and in this case tax was considered not to be attracted.)

So Division 4 of the Income Tax Assessment Act provided that tax was attracted by a profit made on the sale of goodwill—where the goodwill is attached

to or connected with land, a lease of which is assigned or surrendered.

Up till some five years ago, in New South Wales at least, profit on the sale of goodwill was only brought into account for tax where a formal lease was assigned or surrendered.

A New South Wales judicial decision, however, implied that a weekly or monthly tenancy was a "lease," and as a result the N.S.W. Department of Taxation brought into assessment the profit on the sale of goodwill made where weekly tenancies existed. Before considering the matter further, the following points are worthy of notice:—

(1) Authorities seemed to confirm that a weekly or other tenancy of indefinite duration is properly called in law a "lease."

(2) However, some Sydney experts considered that it was not certain that a weekly tenancy is a "lease," for the purposes of the particular provisions of the Income Tax Assessment Act (Division 4). They stated that a perusal of the sections of Division 4 revealed that it was based on the assumption that a lease has a definite term. The alternative was that the section covered all leases, whether for a definite or an indefinite term, and it seemed that this was the correct interpretation of the relevant sections.

(3) If the section covered all leases, definite or indefinite, the vendor of a business was assessable in respect of any sum received by him for goodwill where such goodwill is attached to the land assigned or surrendered.

(4) The anomaly attached to the taxability of goodwill connected with weekly tenancies was that, whereas the vendor was taxable on the profit on the goodwill sold, the purchaser, unlike the purchaser of a business where a formal lease is surrendered or assigned, obtained no deduction—the Board of Review holding that a weekly tenancy does not provide a definite term or duration upon which to calculate the sinking fund provided for by Division 4 of the Act.

(5) Formerly the position was that, pending a final determination of the position by a competent Court, it was worthy of consideration that to attract tax under the new interpretation of Division 4 there must be an assignment or surrender of a weekly tenancy. Repeating the above note in parentheses, there is a surrender by operation of law where a lessee assents to his landlord granting a new lease before the expiration of his term to another, as there cannot be two concurrent leases of the same premises, but in some cases, there is no assignment or surrender but a new tenancy is provided for between the lessor and the purchaser and in this case tax would not appear to be attracted. Avoidance of tax in the case of weekly tenancies as far as the vendor is concerned and the advantage of deduction to the purchaser seemed to be met by the following procedure:—

(1) Firstly, on sale, it would be specifically agreed that the vendor will complete his weekly tenancy and that the sale agreement will take effect from the end of the last day of the vendor's tenancy.

(2) To then secure the advantage of the section to the purchaser it was suggested that an agreement be entered into between the landlord and the (new) tenant on a (weekly) tenancy of one week (or one month) the agreement to include an option to the tenant to renew the tenancy on a weekly basis at the termination of the period of one week (or one month) agreed on.

(3) It was submitted that such an agreement would establish a determinable and calculable time for which the premium is paid and the section can definitely be availed of.

(4) If goodwill is paid for in respect of a business carried on under weekly tenancy (and the suggestions set out above were not put into effect) the tenancy or lease is not a tenancy determining and recommencing every week. The tenant has a lease for one week

certain, with a growing interest during each week thereafter, springing out of the original contract and parcel of it.

Deputation to Sir Arthur Fadden.

The foregoing explains briefly the position in 1952 when a deputation waited upon Sir Arthur Fadden asking for amendment of the lethal taxation law as it then stood. Pharmacy was prominent in the organisation of that deputation, which resulted in ultimate alteration of the law.

Introducing the deputation, Mr. P. E. Joske, Q.C., M.H.R., said: "The organisations represented by this deputation approach you with regard to a serious anomaly that exists in the present laws in connection with the taxation of goodwill involved in the sale of leaseholds.

"I am well aware of all the technicalities and of the different views that have been taken by judges in particular cases as to how much goodwill is taxable and how much is not. The law is uncertain and unsatisfactory."

Sir Arthur Fadden interjected: "That applies to all law, doesn't it?"

Mr. Joske's rejoinder was: "All law can be made very clear until it gets into the courts!" (Laughter.)

Mr. Joske continued:

This tax on goodwill applies to leaseholds, but there is no taxation at all where freehold is involved. That means that the law can be evaded where those concerned are rich enough to buy their own premises. There is an injustice in the law as between the rich and the poor. The law as it now stands enables the rich to benefit at the expense of the poor.

Particularly speaking, this taxation is regarded in the community at large, and rightly so, as being in the nature of a capital levy. A man builds up his business over many years, and his success may be due, to a very great extent, to his own personal acumen. Nevertheless, he is taxed because of that. This tax does not appeal to the common sense and to the sense of fairness of the ordinary man."

Mr. Joske referred to the case in which the owner of a business sold it, and shortly afterwards died, his widow being taxed £11,500 in respect of the receipt by her deceased husband of £15,000 for goodwill.

"If that widow had come to me for advice," added Mr. Joske, "I would have said, 'Buy a house and go on a Government pension for the rest of your life, and get back some of your own in that way.'"

"This legislation was originally brought in because of trafficking in hotel licences and leases, and no doubt that sort of thing should be taxed. However, all those cases could be dealt with, and at the same time legitimate business sales protected by providing that there should not be any tax on a sale if there had not been an earlier sale within the preceding three years.

"This legislation, so far as it relates to goodwill in connection with the sale of leaseholds, requires amendment, because it bears very harshly on the small business man who has built up his business over the years. It is a tax on his capital that has accrued during a long period and in effect takes his capital from him."

Taxation Law Amended.

The deputation was successful, and amending legislation was introduced in September, 1952 (c.f. the Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Bill (No. 3) 1952).

In the course of his second reading speech Sir Arthur Fadden said:

A number of the proposals in this Bill are designed to implement recommendations by the Commonwealth Committee on Taxation for the removal of anomalies from existing legislation. [The P.D.L. made representations before this Committee in Melbourne on September 20, 1950, vide "A.J.P.," September 30, 1950, p. 872.—Ed.]

One of these proposals is that which relates to the taxation of goodwill associated with leasehold business premises. The Taxation Committee has expressed the opinion that the provision relating to goodwill probably has caused more dissatisfaction and confusion than any other provision in the income tax law.

Taxation of amounts received in connection with leasehold transactions is based on the assumption that lease premiums, although they have some of the attributes of capital, are in reality no more than commuted rent or rent paid in advance. On this principle, deductions are allowed in the assessments of persons paying lease premiums, and, correspondingly, the premiums are included in the assessable income of the persons receiving such amounts.

For many years past, this treatment has been extended, by statutory definition, to amounts paid and received for the purchase and sale of goodwill attached to leasehold premises.

Whatever theoretical justification may be found for this basis of assessing consideration for goodwill, there is no doubt that it has given rise to a great deal of resentment because, to many vendors of goodwill, it has seemed to be the levy of income tax upon a capital receipt.

Moreover, the application of the legislative provisions relating to goodwill has proved difficult to administer in practice. As I have already mentioned, consideration for goodwill is taxable only where it is attached to leased premises, that is, where it is local goodwill. It is often very difficult to determine whether goodwill is local or personal.

It is clearly in the interests of the purchaser of goodwill to establish that the consideration he has paid should be treated as a premium because, under present practices, he gets a deduction of the amount paid spread over the term of his lease. The vendor naturally seeks to demonstrate that it should not be so treated because then he is not taxed on the amount received. This conflict of interests has led to numerous appeals being lodged against the assessments of one or other of the parties to sales of goodwill.

To overcome these difficulties, it is proposed that, as a general rule, consideration for goodwill should be excluded from the lease provisions of the income tax law. The effect of this exclusion will be to exempt the vendor from taxation on the sale price of goodwill, but, conversely, the person paying the consideration will not be allowed a deduction of that amount.

This amendment will apply to consideration payable in transactions made after December 31, 1952.

However, parties to transactions after that date may deem it advantageous that consideration payable for goodwill should be treated as a lease premium, as under the present law. Upon unanimous agreement to that effect, duly notified to the Commissioner of Taxation, those parties may preserve the present basis of assessment whereby the vendor is taxed and the purchaser is allowed a deduction in respect of the consideration for the goodwill.

It may be asked why the operation of this proposed amendment is being deferred until the New Year. The Government's reply is that it has an obligation to both of the parties to transactions of the nature I have described. From what has been mentioned already, it is apparent that those interests may be diametrically opposed.

Because of this conflict of interests, it is considered essential that reasonable notice should be given of the proposed amendment so that prospective vendors and purchasers and their taxation advisers may have every opportunity of becoming familiar with the new provisions.

It would be quite impracticable to apply the amendments to past transactions. Even if it were possible to undo something already accomplished by agreement, retrospective application of the law would mean that vendors would have to persuade purchasers to forgo

deductions to which they are entitled. It is most unlikely that purchasers would enter into arrangements of this nature.

Comments by Taxpayers' Research Bureau.

Commenting on the Bill, the Taxpayers' Research Bureau said in October, 1952:

Under the present law, the vendor of business premises may be liable for tax on goodwill attached to premises, a lease of which is granted, assigned or surrendered. Under restricted circumstances, the purchaser may be entitled to a deduction of the purchase price paid, spread over the unexpired period of the lease acquired. It will be recalled that, by Act No. 28 of 1952, a weekly tenancy was given a deemed period of two years for the purpose of Division 4 of the Principal Act.

The Bill proposes that consideration for goodwill (both local and personal) in leasehold transactions, effected on and after January 1, 1953, will be included in the recipient's assessable income and deductible in the assessments of the payer, only where the parties so elect under a binding agreement, and notify the Commissioner of Taxation to that effect.

In the absence of such an agreement between the parties, the vendor will not be taxed on the sale price of goodwill, and correspondingly, no deduction will be allowed to the purchaser either by way of annual deductions or as unrecouped purchase price on a subsequent sale of the goodwill.

With regard to payments for goodwill, under agreements made on or before December 31, 1952, it is proposed that, where such payments were "premiums" under the present law, the payer shall continue to be entitled to the allowance of deductions by annual instalments over the unexpired period of the lease. In the event of the goodwill being sold before the expiry of that period, the payer will be allowed a deduction of the purchase price to the extent that it has not been allowed by way of annual deductions, even though the

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consideration received by him for the sale of goodwill may not, under the altered law, be taxable income to him.

Other amendments proposed may be summarised:

(a) That payments made by a lessee to a lessor to secure the cancellation of an onerous lease shall be deductible to the lessee and taxed in the hands of the lessor.

(b) That upon the assignment, surrender or cancellation of a lease, the lessee shall be allowed a deduction of any premium which he has paid to acquire the lease and which has not previously been allowed as a deduction.

(c) That where an unexpired lease is replaced by a new lease of the premises, the undeducted part of the premium paid to acquire the original lease shall be deductible over the period of the new lease.

AMENDMENTS MADE BY THE INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL SERVICES CONTRIBUTION ASSESSMENT ACT (No. 3) 1952.

Section 83 (1).

"Lease" when used in relation to a premium means the lease granted, assigned or surrendered, or where the premium is for or in connection with any goodwill or licence means the lease of the land to which such goodwill or licence is attached or connected.

"Premium" means any consideration in the nature of a premium, fine or foregift payable to any person for or in connection with the grant or assignment by him of a lease, or any consideration for or in connection with the surrender of a lease, or for or in connection with any goodwill or licence attached to or connected with land a lease of which is granted, assigned or surrendered; and where any of the foregoing considerations is payable in more than one amount, each such amount shall be deemed to be a premium.

Amendment.

Definition of "lease" omitted.

The amended definition of "premium" reads—"premium" means a consideration payable in one amount, or each amount of a consideration payable in more than one amount, where the consideration is—

(a) in the nature of a premium, fine or foregift payable to a person for or in connection with the grant or assignment by him of a lease;

(b) for or in connection with an assent to the grant or assignment of a lease; or

(c) for or in connection with the surrender of a lease, whether the consideration is payable by the lessor to the lessee or by the lessee to the lessor, and includes an amount in respect of goodwill or a licence that is required by the next succeeding section to be deemed to be a premium, but does not include any other amount attributable to goodwill or a licence.

The change in the definition of "premium" is of great importance. Read in connection with new Section 83 A, it means that profit on sale of goodwill is taxable in the recipient's hands (and deductible in the payer's assessment) only where such parties so elect under a binding agreement and notice thereof is given to the Commissioner of Taxation.

In the absence of such agreement the vendor of goodwill will not be taxed on the profit on goodwill received by him, and correspondingly no deduction will be allowed in the assessment of the purchaser.

It should be observed that where the agreement mentioned above is made both "local" goodwill and "personal" goodwill are taxable, as the new Section 83 A (1) (b) refers to "goodwill or a licence in respect of a business carried on upon that land," whereas under the previous definition of "premium" only goodwill attached to or connected with land (i.e. "local" goodwill) was subject to tax.

It should be particularly noted that only GOODWILL

has been exempted from tax; any consideration falling within the definition of a "premium" is still taxable. The Commissioner is empowered under new Section 83 (2) to apportion consideration received: that is to determine the amount properly attributable to goodwill and to the lease, where the amounts specified by the parties appear unreasonable.

In conclusion, amounts received bona fide for goodwill are not taxable unless the parties so agree. Any consideration received which is not goodwill (a premium for example) is still taxable.

It is impossible to make generalisations directly applicable to specific cases. Therefore, any pharmacist selling a pharmacy conducted in leasehold premises should take advice from a solicitor or accountant having an expert knowledge of taxation law, and consult the P.D.L. and/or the Guild. Both bodies fought for years to bring to an end the shocking injustice under the former lethal law.

WHERE DO NEWLY REGISTERED CHEMISTS WORK?

Occasionally a statement is made that newly registered pharmacists take positions as medical detail men, enter the pharmaceutical industry, or take employment in fields other than retail pharmacy. To check upon these possibilities, the New Jersey Board of Pharmacy has just surveyed the applications for renewal of certificates for 1953 filed by the 641 pharmacists who have become registered in New Jersey during the past five years. Only five pharmacists becoming registered in this period of time have not renewed their registration.

Of the 525 who became registered by examination, 22 are serving in the armed forces and 41 are residing in States other than New Jersey. Of the remainder, 426 are employed in retail pharmacies, 74 being owners. This means that 92 per cent. of the pharmacists living in New Jersey who became registered by examination are practising retail pharmacy. Of the 36 pharmacists not practising retail pharmacy, 4 are medical service representatives, 9 are salesmen for wholesale drug suppliers, 13 are housewives, 3 are students, 1 is a teacher, 2 were unemployed at the time of filing the application and 4 are in miscellaneous endeavours.

In commenting upon this survey, W. E. Powers, the Secretary of the Board, stated that this high percentage in retail pharmacy was not surprising to the Board, as the improvement in hours and the high wages now being paid have made the practice of retail pharmacy very attractive. There has also been a tremendous improvement in working conditions because of the many new pharmacies, alterations of older pharmacies, modern lighting, air conditioning and benefits now being offered, such as paid vacations and health and life insurance. Mr Powers stated further that the rather high percentage of owners in this group was especially significant, as it shows that younger pharmacists are evidently confident of the future when so many have already purchased or opened pharmacies.

In checking the renewal applications of 116 pharmacists who became registered by reciprocity to New Jersey from other States during the past five years, it was discovered that 51 still reside and work outside of the State, which would indicate that reciprocal registration is obtained by many as possible insurance for the future. Eleven pharmacists of this group live in a neighbouring State, but are employed in New Jersey pharmacies, and 47 of those living in New Jersey are working in retail pharmacies in the State. Only 7 of the reciprocal registrants now living in New Jersey are employed in endeavours outside of retail pharmacy. It was Mr. Powers' opinion that this proves that pharmacists reciprocating and moving to New Jersey are primarily interested in practising retail pharmacy in the State.

—Press release from the Board of Pharmacy, State of New Jersey, U.S.A.

CHEMISTS' INDEMNITY AND GENERAL PUBLIC RISK INSURANCE

By C. Carlisle, F.C.A. (Aust.), Branch Secretary of the P.D.L. in New South Wales.

Many pharmacists do not fully understand the difference between the Chemists' and Druggists' Indemnity Policy and the General Public Risk Policy.

In the following paragraphs I will endeavour to explain the actual differences in the policies and also the types of claims each covers.

Chemists' Indemnity Policy.

This policy is peculiar to pharmacists and is the only one of its type in Australia.

It is only available to members of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited.

The indemnity covers all sums for which the insured shall become legally liable by way of damages in respect of accidental death of, or accidental bodily injury to, any person or animal where such death or bodily injury is caused by or through:

1. Errors of the insured or of an employee in the direct service of the insured in making up, dispensing or sale or distribution of drugs, medicines or other goods.
2. In rendering first-aid treatment.
3. Inherent defect or vice in any goods sold.

It must be remembered that any error must be committed upon the pharmacy premises of the insured and also that the first-aid treatment must be made in the open shop.

The policy also covers the insured against all law costs, charges and expenses recoverable by any claimant and also all law costs incurred in litigation and expenses incurred in investigations and negotiations incidental to the defence or settlement of claims, provided such costs and expenses are incurred with the consent of the insurance company.

The premium payable is the cheapest insurance available, the premium for a cover of £1000 being at the rate of 12/- per capita (the proprietor being counted as an employee) with a minimum annual premium of £1/16/-.

General Public Risk Policy.

This policy is one that is of importance to all persons owning or conducting a business in an open shop.

This insurance is available to pharmacists from any of the recognised insurance companies throughout Australia.

The policy covers legal liability for claims arising out of accidents on the premises to customers and/or casual members of the public due to the alleged negligence of the proprietor of the business or the employees of same.

There is always the constant chance of a customer slipping or falling on steps, floors or mats; of nails or screws in chairs or counter tearing the flesh or clothing of a customer; of stock falling or fixtures breaking and causing injury. Therefore, prudence suggests that this hazard is such that it should be carried by an insurance company and the General Public Risk Policy has been designed for this purpose.

It must be remembered that the injury must be to a person other than an employee.

Although the accident did not happen in a pharmacy the following article, which appeared in the "A.J.P." of June, 1950 (p. 555), is repeated to draw attention to the imminence of the risk for personal injuries sustained in or about shop premises.

"Shopkeepers' Duty in Regard to Floors—An Important Decision.

"An important decision of the English Courts (Turner v. Arding and Hobbs (1949)) stresses the need for care in keeping premises in which business is carried on as free from hazards as is reasonably possible.

"According to the decision in this case, the duty of a shopkeeper is to use reasonable care to see that

the shop floor is kept reasonably safe. If an unusual danger is present, and the danger is one which would not be expected, and ought not to be present, the onus of proof is on the defendant of explaining how it was that the accident happened.

"In this case the plaintiff slipped on a piece of vegetable matter lying on the tiled floor of a food shop, and was injured. The accident happened at a slack time, when there were not many people about. The defendants did not offer any explanation as to how the accident had happened.

"It was held that there was an onus thrown on the defendants either of explaining how this matter got on to the floor, or of giving satisfactory evidence as to the state of the floor and the watch that was kept on it immediately before the accident. As they had not done so, the plaintiff was entitled to damages.

"Comment by Lord Goddard, C.J.: If this accident had happened at a very busy time when the shop was crowded with people, I could well understand that it would be difficult to say that the defendants were negligent because something had got on the floor which they may not have had an opportunity of sweeping up."

The premium payable on this type of insurance is based on the wages paid by the pharmacy (including the proprietor at a manager's rate). The annual premium for a cover of £1,000 for any one claim would be approximately as follows:

Salaries Paid.	Premium.
£600	£1 10 0
£1000	£2 10 0
£1500	£3 15 0
£2000	£5 0 0

Conclusion.

Summarising the above, you will find the differences between the two policies are:

1. The Chemists' Indemnity Policy covers a pharmacist against claims arising out of alleged errors in dispensing and selling.
2. The General Public Risk Policy covers a pharmacist against claims arising out of injuries sustained in or about the shop premises.
3. The Chemists' Indemnity Policy is available only to members of P.D.L.
4. The General Public Risk Policy is available from any insurance company, including, of course, the companies associated with the P.D.L. in the various States.

Should any further information be required or any particular query be raised upon either of these insurances or, in fact, any information upon any kind of insurance a letter to the Secretary of your local branch of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited setting out the information desired will receive prompt attention.

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If she is willing to come half-way—Meter.

If she will come all the way—Receiver.

If she wants to go further—Conductor.

If you think she is picking your pockets—Detector.

If she proves your fears are wrong—Compensator.

If she wants chocolates—Feeder.

If she sings inharmoniously—Tuner.

If she is in the country—Telegrapher.

If she is a poor cook—Discharger.

If she eats too much—Reducer.

If she is wrong—Rectifier.

If she gossips too much—Regulator.

If she fumes and splutters—Insulator.

If she becomes upset—Reverser.

—"Journal of the Retail Traders' Association of N.S.W."

Readers' Views

To the Editor.

These columns are open for the free discussion of any matter of general interest to Pharmacists. Letters under a nom de plume may be published; but each correspondent must furnish his name and address as an evidence of good faith. It must be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily endorsed editorially.

A.P.F. OINTMENT BASES

Sir,—May I make a plea before the next A.P.F. comes out that, where it is indicated that certain substances are compatible with an ointment base, that, besides stating the substances, the maximum quantity of each substance that will be taken up should be stated also, as, without this, inevitable confusion arises when larger percentages are ordered than will be taken up.

On seeing a review of what is to appear in the next A.P.F., I note that the same policy (that of not stating the percentages) is to be followed, and if this is so, the same confusion will arise as has been the case with the 1947 A.P.F.—Yours, etc.,

C. JOLLY.

6 Canberra court, 96 Glenayr avenue, North Bondi, N.S.W.

[The following answer from the A.P.F. Editorial Committee to the above comments indicates a trend in Editorial policy:—

"Maximum 'take-up' of Emulsion Cream Bases, as referred to by Eckert and Griffiths ('Australasian Journal of Pharmacy,' Sept., 1952), is valuable information to the practising pharmacist.

Some of the reasons for not including such information in the A.P.F. are as follows:—

(i) Insufficient information is available for such a scheme to give anything approaching complete coverage.

(ii) The 'take-up' of a cream varies with the age of a cream (e.g. Emulsifying Wax and Wool Alcohols Creams are more stable when freshly prepared). The waxes in these creams are themselves of variable composition.

(iii) The 'take-up' frequently exceeds the maximum therapeutic strength. This may increase the 'confusion' referred to by Mr. Jolly.

(iv) Such a scheme could be misleading in that it would take no account of the many combinations of drugs, which may give trouble.

(v) The A.P.F. can never replace the text books and literature by giving all the information that might be desirable. The pharmacist has an opportunity of displaying his professional ability by selecting, for example, a cationic cream for a cationic drug. It would be a pity to discourage this ability by too much reliance on tables and ready-made aids to 'pharmacy without tears.' The Editorial Committee feels that it is only practicable at present to supply a good range of emulsion cream bases from which the pharmacist should make a selection according to the requirements of the individual case.

Finally, has Mr. Jolly, at this stage of the revision, any specific recommendations to make? If not, he could take his general recommendations to his local Revision Committee for development."—Ed.]

Legal

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DISPENSING PRESCRIPTION

Supreme Court Upholds Dismissal of Charge Against Chemist.

Mr. W. O. Harris, on behalf of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, applied on May 29, 1953, to the Supreme Court, for orders nisi to review two decisions given in the Richmond (Vic.) Court in dismissing informations relating to the dispensing of a prescription for benzocaine ointment.

The defendant, Miss Veronica Whelan, was charged with having dispensed, otherwise than in accordance with the prescription, contrary to Regulation 78 (i) of the Pharmacy Regulations and with failing to initial the prescription upon dispensing, in accordance with 77 (h) of the same regulations.

His Honour, Mr. Justice O'Bryan, granted an order nisi in the first case on the grounds that there was a prima facie case that the magistrate had erred in holding that the document was not a prescription.

In the second case, His Honour drew attention to the letters "P.P." which appeared in block letters on the endorsement of the prescription immediately after the identifying number of the prescription. It was argued for the Board that these letters were clearly not the initials of the defendant, or of any person, but were obviously part of the defendant's identification of the prescription.

His Honour agreed that, in fact, this was probably so, but said there was nevertheless no evidence to show that these initials could not have been those of some person who had actually dispensed the prescription. Mr. Harris, for the Board, drew His Honour's attention to the legal distinction between "dispensing" and "compounding," and Mr. Justice O'Bryan then expressed the tentative opinion that the requirement of the regulation would be satisfied if the prescription was initialled, either by the person actually compounding or the person who handed the medicine over to the counter.

The order nisi in the first case came on for final argument before Mr. Justice Smith on June 25, when His Honour expressed the view that the evidence offered no proof that the defendant was in fact the person who had dispensed the medicine. Counsel for the Pharmacy Board strongly pressed nevertheless for a judicial interpretation of the meaning of "a prescription" in the regulations, but His Honour was not prepared to give such an interpretation as the case turned on another point.

Mr. Justice Smith held that there was not evidence that the defendant dispensed the ointment, therefore discharged the order nisi with costs.

In discharging the order nisi, His Honour said:

"Some points of difficulty have been argued. I have during argument formed tentative views on some and it may be that it would be of assistance to those administering the Act if I expressed them, but it is undesirable that I should express tentative views on matters of a difficult character. I prefer to say nothing about whether the document was a prescription within the regulations, and to say nothing about the ultra vires point. I have already indicated that I do not think that there is any repugnancy between the regulations and the other statutory provisions referred to. The remaining matter appears reasonably clear and decisive. The evidence is entirely whether the defendant did or did not dispense the medicine. There is no basis on which I reasonably could come to one conclusion or



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the other. There is no evidence on which the defendant could have been convicted.

"This argument was either not taken or not reached in the court below, but the defendant is entitled to retain the decision on this ground."

BREACHES OF DANGEROUS DRUGS REGULATIONS

Prosecutions Under Victorian Regulations.

Cobram.

Two pharmaceutical chemists were proceeded against by the Pharmacy Board in the Cobram (Vic.) Court of Petty Sessions on July 15, 1953. They were Thomas Patrick O'Reilly and Robert Charles Fuller.

O'Reilly was defended by Mr. C. Newman, of Numurkah, and Fuller by Mr. J. Cassidy, of Cobram.

Charges against O'Reilly were:

1. Failure to keep a record of each Dangerous Drug.
2. Dispensing a prescription for a Dangerous Drug and failing to mark it with the name of the person who dispensed it.
3. Failure to record all transactions in Dangerous Drugs.
4. Failing to keep Dangerous Drugs under lock and key when not dispensing or supplying.
5. Failure to store Dangerous Drugs apart from other stock.

Evidence regarding the offences was given by Det.-Sgt. John E. DeLany, of the C.I.B. Drug Bureau, who stated that O'Reilly, when questioned about no entries in the Dangerous Drug Register, said he had been too busy.

In reply to Mr. Newman, Det.-Sgt. DeLany said that if the defendant had been warned, he was of opinion that he would not have refused to obey instructions. Mr. O'Reilly had been very helpful during the inspection. It would be wrong, however, to say as O'Reilly claimed, that the cupboard was locked and the key in it. He did not believe O'Reilly would deal illicitly in drugs. In his opinion, it would not be easy for a chemist to carry out the Regulations in every detail.

Corroborating evidence was given by Snr.-Det. Donald Stuart Ritchie and Det.-Sgt. E. J. Baker, of Sydney.

To Mr. Newman, Baker said that if the substance found outside the dangerous drug cupboard was Tinct. Opii. Camph., it would not be a dangerous drug.

In regard to the charge of failing to stamp and endorse prescriptions, Mr. Newman, in defence, said no time limit was prescribed in the Act. This operation had to be completed once a month in order to send P.B.A. prescriptions in to the Health Department for payment. He claimed also that the prosecution had sought out several offences and issued a multiplicity of summonses.

Mr. Catlow, S.M., agreed that there was overlapping in two instances, but said it was a matter of the prosecution having a "second barrel."

Mr. O'Reilly said that when the Detectives asked to be shown the Poisons Cupboard and Register, he had taken them to the cupboard, turned the key in the lock and opened it. There was no other handle on the door and it was necessary to use the key. Det.-Sgt. DeLany had found camphorated Tinc. Opium on the shelves. He did his own dispensing and was very busy, often having to return at night. Posting of the Register was difficult to carry out in business hours.

Mr. Catlow, S.M., said the defendant's most serious offence was failure to record his stock of Dangerous Drugs. He imposed a fine of £5, with £14/12/6 on this charge. Other fines imposed were £1 for failure to endorse and stamp prescriptions; failure to keep Dangerous Drugs under lock and key, £2; failure to

keep Dangerous Drugs apart from other stock, 10/-. The third charge—failure to keep all transactions in Dangerous Drugs — was withdrawn on the suggestion of the Bench.

Robert Charles Fuller, Ph.C., of Cobram, was charged in the same Court with:

1. Failing to stamp and endorse prescriptions in Dangerous Drugs.
2. Failing to cancel prescriptions containing Dangerous Drugs.
3. Failing to cancel prescriptions containing Specified Drugs.
4. Failure to make an inventory of Dangerous Drugs in stock when taking over a business.
5. Failing to record all transactions in Dangerous Drugs.
6. Failing to store all Dangerous Drugs in the prescribed manner.

Snr.-Det. Ritchie gave evidence concerning the breaches which were found when he and Det.-Sgt. DeLany visited the pharmacy on September 24, 1952. He said 11 lines included in the list of Dangerous Drugs produced were not included in the Register. Nine prescriptions containing Dangerous Drugs and two containing Specified Drugs had not been recorded. The defendant had stated that things were mixed up when he took over the pharmacy and he had not had time to attend to it. To Mr. Cassidy, Ritchie said defendant had been quite open on all matters. The pharmacy had been undergoing extensive repairs at the time of the inspection.

Corroborating evidence was given by Det.-Sgt. Baker.

Mr. Fuller said that the business had been in a chaotic state when he took over.

He had first repainted and remodelled the shop and then he intended to do the dispensary. It had been his practice to stamp and endorse P.B.A. prescriptions.

On being recalled Sen.-Det. Ritchie said there was no suggestion of illicit trade in drugs by Fuller and he could believe the defendant when he said he had taken over the business under chaotic conditions.

The magistrate said he sympathised with the defendant in the position in which he had found himself and in imposing penalties intended to take that into account. He did not for a minute think that the defendant had indulged in illicit traffic in drugs.

The defendant was fined £5 with £14/12/6 costs for failing to make entries in the Dangerous Drugs Register and fined £1 on each of the other five charges.

Wodonga (Vic.) Chemists Fined.

Leslie George Knapman, Chemist, Wodonga, appeared in the Wodonga Court on July 9 on a series of charges under the Pharmacy Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Regulations and was fined a total of £44, with £24/8/- costs, on the nine charges brought against him. These charges were:

1. Failing to make an inventory of Dangerous Drugs on taking over a pharmacy.
2. Failure to record all transactions in Dangerous Drugs.
3. Failure to cancel Dangerous Drug Prescription (two charges).
4. Failure to stamp or endorse prescriptions as required by the Pharmacy Regulations.
5. Supplying Dangerous Drugs without a prescription.
6. Dispensing Dangerous Drugs without prescription.
7. Failure to store Dangerous Drugs apart from other goods.
8. Selling a poison other than in a poison bottle.

Knapman did not appear in court but was defended by Mr. J. C. McHarg.

Mr. A. Hunt, of Pearcey and Ivey, appeared for the Pharmacy Board. He said the charges were flagrant breaches of the Act.

The S.M., Mr. Bell, found the offences proved.

Evidence in the cases under the Pharmacy and Dangerous Drugs Regulations was given by Snr. Det. Ritchie, of the C.I.B. Drug Squad, and related to infringements detected in September, 1952. The evidence indicated that at that time there were no entries or balances shown in the Dangerous Drug Register for a considerable time. Prescriptions were produced, and although they showed they had been made up they were not entered.

He had seen the Register signed "Smith" and defendant admitted that he had entered that name instead of that of a medical practitioner. There were several such entries. Det. Sgt. De Lany said in the prescriptions book there were frequent entries for medicines for children. They were mainly for Heroin Linctus in the name of Smith. Defendant admitted making the entries in the Register himself in the name of Smith.

A.B.C. Liniment in Cough Mixture Bottle.

C. Miller, labourer, of Sandy Creek, said that on May 15, he had awakened with a bad cough and had taken a bottle from his bedside table. It contained liniment instead of cough mixture, as he thought. The liniment and cough mixture had been obtained on prescription from a doctor. After drinking the liniment he became sick and was off work for several days.

Const. Buckley, of Wodonga, said that he had asked defendant if he had made up the prescription. Defendant said he had. It was silly to put the liniment in a cough medicine bottle when he had the proper bottle.

John Terrence McSwiney was fined £16, with £10/10/- costs, in the same court.

Charges against McSwiney related to:

1. Failing to cancel Dangerous Drug prescriptions, £1.
2. Failing to keep Dangerous Drugs locked up, £5.
3. Failing to enter all transactions in Dangerous Drugs, £10.

In imposing the fines, the Magistrate said the Dangerous Drug Register should always be kept accurately to prevent trafficking in the drugs, but there was no suggestion that there was anything like that in these cases.

Mr. Harris appeared for Mr. McSwiney.

Shepparton (Vic.).

Leslie Walter Prosser Gribble, Chemist, of Shepparton, was fined £40, with £11 costs, by Mr. G. S. Catlow, S.M., in the Shepparton court on July 16 on a charge of having supplied Dangerous Drugs without having received a written prescription from a medical practitioner.

He was also fined £5 for having failed to store all Dangerous Drugs apart from other goods, and £5 for having failed to keep a record in the Dangerous Drugs Register to indicate the balance of each form of Dangerous Drug.

A further charge of failing to record all transactions in connection with Dangerous Drugs was withdrawn.

Det. Sgt. DeLany told the court that defendant had stated to him that civic duties and activities with the Shepparton Jockey Club had kept him away from his business more than he had desired.

In relation to a charge of supplying without a prescription it was pointed out that the drugs had not been sold over the counter, but were supplied for a hospital case.

Mr. W. O. Harris prosecuted on behalf of the Pharmacy Board, and Mr. J. Cullity, instructed by Mr. F. O. Cameron, appeared for the defendant.

Roy Gorr, chemist, of Shepparton, who was also proceeded against on five charges, pleaded not guilty.

He was fined £5, with £11/2/6 costs, for failing to keep a record of all Dangerous Drugs, £3 for failing to keep all Dangerous Drugs locked up, and £1 for failing to stamp or endorse prescriptions for Dangerous Drugs after dispensing.

Charges of having failed to cancel a prescription for a Specified Drug and to record all transactions in connection with Dangerous Drugs were withdrawn.

Yarrowonga (Vic.).

Dean C. Briggs, chemist, Yarrowonga, was fined £1 for dispensing Dangerous Drugs on a prescription which did not bear the address of the person for whom the prescription was required, £1 for failing to endorse and cancel the prescription, £5 for failing to keep all Dangerous Drugs locked up while not being used for dispensing; £5, with £13/17/6 costs, for failing to keep a complete record of Dangerous Drugs, and £1 for failing to stamp a prescription with the date of dispensing, in the Yarrowonga court on July 14.

Evidence concerning the breaches was given by Det. Sgt. John E. DeLany.

Mr. Hargrave appeared for the defendant and Mr. W. O. Harris, instructed by Messrs. W. E. Pearcey and Ivey, for the Pharmacy Board.

In imposing nominal fines, the S.M. said that in most country centres the chemist knew the address of the person requiring the prescription, and in a case of emergency it was permissible to receive prescriptions over the telephone.

Mr. S. M. Howell was proceeded against in the same court and was fined £3 for failing to store Dangerous Drugs apart from other goods, £10 with £15/7/6 costs for failing to keep correct records in the Dangerous Drugs Register, and £1 on each of two other charges. Mr. W. Hargrave, who appeared for the defendant, said that failure to have the drugs in a locked cupboard arose because of dispensary alterations and the drugs had been placed temporarily on the shelves.

There had been an oversight in the registration of the drugs. Defendant had placed prescriptions in a file and had made a practice of stamping, cancelling and dating them at that time. The Regulations required a lot to be done. Defendant's pharmacy had been inspected in the past by officers of the Pharmacy Board and he had not been told that his methods were wrong.

Tallangatta Cases.

Mr. Thomas Patrick Keogh, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Tallangatta, was proceeded against in the Tallangatta Court of Petty Sessions on July 8 on several charges under the Dangerous Drugs and Pharmacy Regulations.

For failing to record all transactions in Dangerous Drugs, he was fined £10, with £10/4/6 costs; failing to keep Dangerous Drugs locked up, fine of £5; failing to store all Dangerous Drugs apart from other goods, fined £5; failing to cancel prescriptions for Dangerous Drugs, fine £1; failing to endorse prescriptions as required by the Pharmacy Regulations, fine £1. The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge of failing to store all Dangerous Drugs apart from other goods, but guilty to the other charges.

In the same court, Adrienne Margery Fisher, was fined £10, with £10/4/6 costs, for failure to record all transactions in Dangerous Drugs; £5 for failure to show in the Dangerous Drugs Register the balances of Dangerous Drugs in stock; £5 for failing to keep Dangerous Drugs locked up; £1 for failing to cancel prescriptions for Dangerous Drugs; and £1 for failing to endorse prescriptions as required by the Pharmacy Regulations.

Evidence concerning the offences was given by Det. Sgt. DeLany and Senior-Det. Ritchie of the Drug Squad, C.I.B., Melbourne.

In imposing fines the Magistrate said: "On the question of penalty I take into consideration the fact that many years have elapsed since the last inspection of these pharmacies. Laxity in enforcement of the Regulations has no doubt contributed to laxity in their observance. But that cannot be regarded as an excuse. Each chemist has a duty to know what the Regulations are and a responsibility to the public to carry them out."

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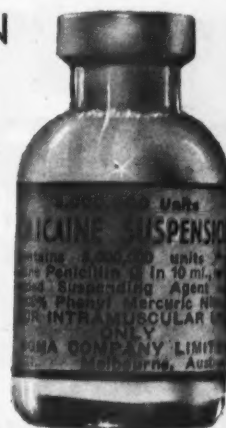
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AWP-1

Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

London, July 10, 1953

Mr Linstead Knighted

Sir Hugh Linstead was among those who received the accolade of knighthood when Queen Elizabeth held an investiture on June 30.

The Minister and the Drug Bill

Frequent references have been made in these News Letters to the attempts of the Government to reduce the size of the Drug Bill. The Minister of Health, Mr. Macleod, is at present trying to persuade the doctors to cut down on prescribing. Recently he addressed a conference of representatives of local medical committees, when he said that the main reasons for the increase in the drug bill—from £31½ millions in 1949-50 to an estimated figure of £46½ million in 1953-54—the Minister continued, were: (1) the increase until 1950-51 in the total number of prescriptions dispensed—the total was still over 200 millions a year; (2) the rise in the average cost of prescriptions from 2/9 in 1948-49 to an estimated 4/3 in 1953-54, due to (a) the introduction of new valuable, but expensive drugs; (b) the rise in ingredient prices until this year, although the prices of some drugs, for example, some of the antibiotics, had fallen substantially in price; and (c) the prescribing of an increased proportion of proprietary prescriptions. In 1952 proprietaries represented 26 per cent. of the total number of prescriptions, 52 per cent. of their total ingredient cost and 44.5 per cent. of their total cost.

There were many ways in which doctors could help and he felt confident that he would not appeal in vain. The methods suggested were:—

They could make careful use of National Formulary preparations.

By referring to the two tables of proprietary preparations in the Formulary which showed those for which an identical preparation in the Formulary is available and those for which there is a Formulary preparation which is substantially the same or is reputed to have an analogous therapeutic effect, and prescribing the Formulary preparation in both these cases, unless there was a special reason to do otherwise. In this connection the Minister particularly wished to emphasise that while Formulary preparations might be cheaper, there was no reason on this account to regard them as being inferior. They were recommended by the experts of the medical and pharmaceutical professions—quite independently of the Minister of Health—and the great majority of them or their ingredients conformed to standards laid down by the British Pharmacopoeia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex. These standards were generally accepted as standards of quality, purity and potency.

By satisfying themselves, before prescribing a proprietary preparation not included in the two Formulary lists, that there were adequate grounds for accepting its therapeutic value in treating the particular condition for which it is proposed to prescribe it.

By resisting pressure from patients to prescribe particular preparations which they have had recommended to them or about which they have read in technical or semi-technical journals.

The Ministry also proposed to issue a "price list" of Formulary preparations and proprietary preparations listed in the Formulary or occupying a high place in prescribing frequency. This step would enable doctors to be made aware of the cost of what they were prescribing. An investigation of manufacturing costs was going on simultaneously.

New Health Centre in Scotland

A new Health Centre has been opened in Edinburgh which differs from the one now functioning in London, by having a complete pharmacy department. The department occupies about 600 sq. feet of floor space, and is similar to a well-equipped retail pharmacy. The patient hands the prescription in at an open counter, and chairs are provided for those who wish to wait. There is a special room for sterile dispensing, and all bench surfaces are of Formica. In the waiting-room attached to each doctor's suite there is a prominent notice with the wording "Prescriptions issued at the Health Centre may be taken to any chemist's shop or to the Health Centre pharmacy." In addition to the waiting-room each of the six doctors has a consulting room and a separate examination room, and they will share the use of X-Ray, physiotherapy and biochemical analysis departments. A telephone operator will maintain a 24-hour service, and there is a pool of secretaries. Four dental surgeries and a child welfare unit are also housed in the Centre.

Co-operative Pharmacies

The annual report of the Co-operative Union Ltd. states that everywhere Co-operative Society pharmacies have benefited from the demand that has been made on chemists' services, to a degree greater or less according to their locality. Yet it is indisputable and unfortunate that societies have been unable to take fullest advantage of the opportunities offered by the Health Service. This is because co-operative pharmacies in general did not do a great amount of dispensing before the introduction of the new service, they were compelled for the same reason to close many of their shops during the war, and afterwards they were unable to get qualified staff. "Happily there are signs that more co-operative pharmacies are being opened, though it would be fallacious to believe that pharmacists are more readily available than they have been for some time. Salaries are as high as ever and emoluments have to be as tempting, but there is the possibility that if the general sales of chemists recede, some private competitive chemists' shops may have to close, thus releasing qualified staff for employment elsewhere."

Co-operative pharmacies are represented on local pharmaceutical committees and also on national negotiating bodies. Their number is still increasing.

No Retiring Age

The fact that any individual whose name is on the Register may be responsible for National Health Service dispensing was brought clearly into focus during a case considered by an Executive Council. A test prescription had disclosed an excess of 17 per cent. of sodium salicylate in a mixture. For the defendant company it was said that it had been dispensed by a pharmacist of 95 years of age, but normally the dispensing was done by an unqualified assistant acting under the supervision of this pharmacist. The Council said it was not for them to express an opinion as to the age of retirement of professional people, but they viewed the circumstances outlined with concern. The supervision must be considered as negligible. The error was not serious, but doubt arose as to whether in similar circumstances a more serious error might be involved. They were far from satisfied with the arrangements.

The National Formulary

The annual conference of representatives of local medical committees approved a motion asking for a return to the use of Latin in headings in the National Formulary. It was considered unnecessary and undesirable that an alternative edition with English headings should be published. A speaker said that chemists liked Latin headings, they were international and the bulk of the general practitioners and consultants found them most convenient. There was about them a certain classical dignity which was not unbecoming to the

profession of medicine. No support was given to a motion calling for an improvement in flavours in the N.F. mixtures.

Training of Medical Practitioners

In earlier News Letters the setting up of a College of General Practitioners was noted. The first committee has now published a report which says that many medical students now qualified without having seen or spoken to a general practitioner. Some students, who might be happiest in general practice and could be a powerful influence in raising its standard, deliberately avoided it, being unaware of the opportunities for good and satisfying work which it offered. The committee feels that a change of heart is needed in medical schools. Specialists should become more familiar with the scope and management of general practice and should invite practitioners to help them in teaching students.

On the position of the doctor the report says: "The doctor of a family should be a privileged friend, with wide experience and up-to-date knowledge, able year after year to co-ordinate the medical care of all its members. In an age of increasing specialisation it is easy to forget that this overall and continuous responsibility for the care of patients is shouldered only by the general practitioner, who works under conditions very different from those in hospitals, where he learned his medicine. Instruction by general practitioners could take place in a health centre or in a dispensary run by a medical school, or be organised jointly by a medical school and local general practitioners. The best time might be at the beginning of the final year, but it was being increasingly realised that the education of the general practitioner needed to be a continuous process extending throughout the clinical curriculum, and that encouragement to enter general practice should not be left too late in case students became biased against it.

The committee also urges that more students should visit practitioners in their homes, in their surgeries, accompany them on rounds and spend a few days with them.

Sensitivity to Penicillin

From questions asked in Parliament and advice issued by the Ministry of Health it appears that a number of nurses have developed a sensitivity to penicillin. From an inquiry made in 70 health authority areas 73 nurses have been affected by antibiotics and have had to give up working for varying periods. The Ministry states that the urticaria results from contact of the solution with the skin, and is believed to be caused more often by streptomycin than by penicillin.

Contamination by the solution of the skin of both hands and face can readily occur when the syringe is held vertically at eye level and air expelled from it before injection; bubbles bursting at the tip of the needle then liberate a fine spray of the solution. In order to prevent sensitisation this operation must not be conducted in this way. The air should be expelled from the syringe with the needle still in the bottle from which the solution has been withdrawn. Care should be taken to support the piston during and after withdrawal so that further air does not enter. Special care must be taken to ensure that the needle is firmly attached to the syringe so that no sudden leakage occurs under pressure.

Contamination of the hands with solution can still take place if the needle used for withdrawal is removed and another substituted for the injection into the patients. This is commonly done, either because a wide-bore needle facilitates withdrawal of viscous fluids, or because it is believed that perforation of the rubber cap blunts the needle. This belief is unfounded; it has been shown by experiment that piercing these rubber caps as many as 100 times does not affect the sharpness of the needle. The second precaution advised is therefore that the same needle be used for

both withdrawal and injection. This is particularly necessary when giving streptomycin, and since this solution is not viscous, as fine a needle (e.g., No. 14 or even No. 17) may be used as is desired. After use the syringe should be rinsed out in plenty of water, and the doctor or nurse should then immediately wash the hands to rid them of any traces of solution left on them.

Change-over to Metric System

The supply of drugs by metric measure came into operation on July 1, and although there has been a six months period to arrange the change-over, some difficulties still remain. Consequently pharmacists have been asked to accept the nearest metric pack to the quantities they have ordered until the preliminary troubles have been overcome. Bottles have not been available and the Board of Trade has had to legalise some types of measures. One firm, in a statement in the "Pharmaceutical Journal," mentions the following difficulties:—

- (a) The inconvenience due to certain manufacturers having agreed to retain Imperial measure for some lines.
- (b) The limited prospect of the adoption of the system by suppliers outside this industry.
- (c) The unpopularity of the 5-kilo pack for dry materials as compared with the 7-lb. pack.
- (d) The lack of suitable containers for 1-kilo and 2-kilo packs of light ointments and creams.
- (e) The losses incurred by the accumulation of obsolete and unsaleable bottles.
- (f) The additional cost of clerical time used in maintaining two price lists, two costing systems and in converting formula records and labels.
- (g) The devising of accurate and legally acceptable methods of selling by volume.

The general position appears to be that the majority of firms is following the recommendation to change over.

Botany Syllabus

The syllabus for the botany section of the examination in biology has been modified and the following syllabus will come into operation in June, 1954:—

(1) The distinction between living and non-living matter and the general differences between plants and animals. The morphology of Dicotyledons and Monocotyledons with special reference to food storage and vegetative reproduction.

(2) Cell-structure, nuclear and cell division in broad outline. The anatomy and histology of roots, stems and leaves of Angiosperms. Meristems and secondary growth, including the origin and characters of periderm. (N.B.—This section is of special importance.)

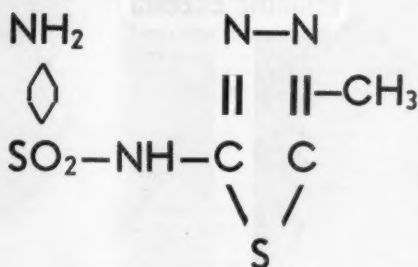
(3) Flower structure. The commoner variations in floral structure, with special reference to their use in classification. Pollination, fertilisation, its significance and consequences. The general characters of fruits and seeds.

(4) The elements of plant physiology: the relation of the plant to the soil; the nitrogen cycle; absorption of water and mineral salts; transpiration and conduction of water; photosynthesis; translocation and storage of foods; enzymes and enzyme-action; respiration and fermentation; energy relations; germination; growth and response, the latter illustrated by geotropism and phototropism. Saprophytism and parasitism.

(5) A knowledge of seedless plants as exemplified by the following:—

Spirogyra, structure and life-history, Fucus, general habit and life-history, but excluding details of vegetative structure. Structure, nutrition, reproduction (excluding sexual processes) and economic importance of Bacteria, Yeast, Mucor, Penicillium. Life-history of Bryopteris (including details of reproduction, but a knowledge of the vegetative anatomy is not required).

(6) The elementary facts of heredity (simple Mendelian segregation and independent assortment). Evolution: natural selection and mutations.



Now in Australia

UROLUCOSIL*

A NEW SULPHONAMIDE FOR SPECIFIC
TREATMENT OF B.COLI INFECTIONS
OF THE URINARY TRACT . . .

Advantages:

- 1 Especially active against B. coli infections of the urinary tract.
- 2 Very low dosage 0.1G. to 0.2G. four-hourly.
- 3 High solubility: 98% at pH of 7.
- 4 Crystalluria unknown: acetylation 5-10%.
- 5 Rapid absorption: one to two hours.
- 6 Rapid excretion: mostly in four hours, completely in twelve.

- 7 High urinary concentration: not less than 20 mg. per 100 c.c.
- 8 Low blood concentration: 8 mg. per c.c.
- 9 Toxic side effects very rare.

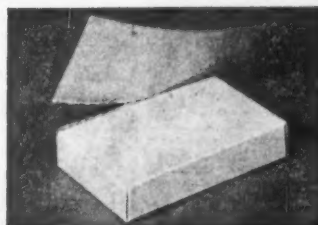
Indications:

Acute cystitis. Acute pyelitis; pyelonephritis; pyelitis of pregnancy. Urinary tract infections in children. Chronic B. coli urinary tract infections. Neurogenic bladder.

Dosage:

0.1-0.2G. Urolucosil 5 to 6 times daily.

* Reg. Trade Mark.



Packaging:

In professional packs of 30 tablets—cellophane sealed—ready for dispensing.

Listed under P.B.A. Item No. 160 (Sulphamethizole)



WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO. PTY. LTD.

508-528 RILEY STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.



Infantile Eczema

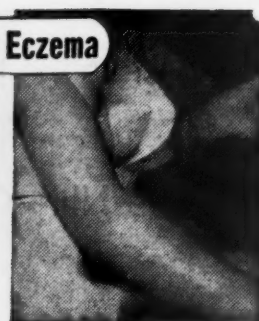


CASE HISTORY.—Above: Medically attested photograph of B.B. (Balarat), taken on 1st September, 1952, before commencing F'99 treatment.—Diagnosis: Severe Infantile Eczema on face, ears, neck, head, both arms and both legs.

Above: Medically attested photograph of B.B., taken on 6th May, 1953. Improvement began 7 weeks after F'99 treatment commenced; after 5 months face, head, etc., were clear, knees and elbows taking another 3 months.



Infantile Eczema



CASE HISTORY.—Above: Medically attested photograph of W.L. (Melbourne), taken on 3rd June, 1952, before commencing F'99 treatment.—Diagnosis: Severe Infantile Eczema on face, ears, neck, both arms and both legs.

Above: Medically attested photograph of W.L., taken on 13th April, 1953. Improvement began 10 weeks after F'99 treatment commenced; after 6 months face, ears and neck were clear, extremities taking another 5 months.

F "99" Case Histories Give New Hope to Skin Sufferers



Leg Ulcers



CASE HISTORY.—Above: medically attested photograph of Mr. B.F.S. (New Malden, England), aged 62 years, taken on 29th December, 1950, before commencing F'99 treatment.—Diagnosis: Leg Ulcer, unhealed since 1916.

Above: Medically attested photograph of Mr. B.F.S., taken on 26th March, 1951. Condition completely cleared after 3 months' F'99 treatment.

Reports now coming in from all over Australia (two of which are shown above) support the successful results already achieved overseas with the new Swiss discovery for skin diseases — F "99".

These case histories, together with medically attested photographs, further support the claim that F "99" can be regarded as an established therapy for the treatment of diseases of the skin. This clinical information also indicates the success of F "99" in the treatment of extreme and often long-standing cases of Eczemas, including Infantile Eczema, Leg Ulcers, Psoriasis, Boils, Acne and Pimples.

What You Should Know

About The F "99"

Two-Way Treatment

Eminent Scientists have discovered that the lack of unsaturated fatty acids in human nutrition is one of the main causes of skin diseases, such as Eczemas, Boils, Leg Ulcers and

Psoriasis. The modern diet, in which these essential substances are often completely lacking, has brought about a deficiency in a great number of individuals. After more than 10 years' research work a Swiss Chemist succeeded in extracting from pure vegetable oils highly unsaturated fatty acids (Linoleic and Linolenic acids) with a purity and biological activity of a standard never before attained. Thanks to this purity, F "99" is so readily absorbed into the blood stream that it has a decisive biological activity in the treatment of skin diseases. F "99" is not a drug. It is a concentrate of natural nutritive substances in the form of a two-way treatment, *external ointment and internal capsules.*

Duration of Treatment

Due to the fact that deficiency of fatty acids in metabolism may lead to severe skin lesions, F "99" cannot be expected to clear up such cases in a few days. Its treatment is a gradual reduction of the deficiency at which time a *temporary intensification* of the condition may result which is treated according to directions given in the pack. It is important to note that this temporary intensification indicates that F "99" is *commencing to combat the condition.* It is essential that Pharmacists counsel such cases to complete the treatment otherwise value of the treatment may be lost.

The Two-Way Treatment for Skin Diseases

F "99"

INTERNAL CAPSULES



EXTERNAL OINTMENT

SPRINGWOOD PHARMACEUTICALS,
364 Lonsdale St., MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.
(For all inquiries regarding TREATMENT)

Sole Australian Distributors:—

EDINBURGH LABORATORIES, 103 York Street, Sydney.

Interstate Representatives—Vic. and Tas.: **Edinburgh Labs. Pty. Ltd.,** 364 Lonsdale St., Melbourne. Queensland: **Edinburgh Labs.,** 99 Edward Street, Brisbane. Sth. Aust.: **Lantigen Labs.,** 23 Peel Street, Adelaide. W. Aust.: **Clayden & Carpenter Pty. Ltd.,** 144 William St., Perth.
(For all inquiries regarding supplies of F "99" and ILLUSTRATED BOOKLETS.)

Cancer Research

At the annual meeting of the British Empire Cancer Campaign, held on July 7, Professor A. Haddow said that knowledge had been accumulated of some hundreds of pure chemical agents of different types which were all endowed with a remarkable capacity to cause cancer. Until recent years little or nothing was known either of their mode of action or even of the site within the cell at which it took place. Lately there had developed a great shift of emphasis and increased attention had been given to the detailed biochemical mechanism of action, in the confident belief that full understanding of this remarkable process by which normal cells were converted and transformed into cancer cells would surely lead to discovery of the means by which the process might be regulated, controlled, or even prevented or reversed. The field of interest was now being widely extended to include not merely the carcinogenic agents themselves, but also the giant molecules within the cell with which it was believed they combined.

This was leading to studies of the colloidal and molecular organisation of the chromosomes themselves and of their constituent fibrous molecules. The chromosomes and their component molecules were filaments with the almost magical quality of reproducing their like, and it was this process which it was believed might be interrupted by the cancer-producing agent. They were still not finally sure, but it appeared that the cancer cell was derived from the normal cell through the loss of ferment systems normally responsible for growth regulation.

While much remained to be done, he would hazard the prediction that sooner or later, and depending on the efforts of research workers, we should see in the chemotherapy of cancer something entirely new—a kind of substitution therapy by which the cancer cell would be controlled from without, by the same kind of chemical means in virtue of which the normal cell automatically regulated itself from within.

They could not penetrate the future, but the prospects had sensibly changed and cancer prevention, which some years ago seemed utterly beyond their hopes, might yet prove to be within their ultimate powers.

Resignation of Mr. Meldrum

At the July meeting of the Council the resignation of Past President, Mr. A. A. Meldrum, was received with great regret. It will be remembered that Mr. Meldrum visited Australia and New Zealand in 1951.

Drugs and Television

Britain is in the throes of a controversy on sponsored television. The General Medical Services Committee of the British Medical Association has passed a resolution expressing apprehension on its possible effects on pharmaceutical services. It was suggested that the advertisements would cause enormous pressure on doctors and would increase the cost of drugs.

Market Report

LONDON MARKET REPORT

July 10, 1953.

The outstanding feature of the past four weeks has been the reduction in manufacturers' prices for resublimed iodine and iodides. The new rates per lb. for 28-lb. quantities are: Resublimed iodine, 16/4; potassium iodide, 14/10; sodium iodide, 16/4; iodoform powder, 25/10; and iodoform crystals, 28/6.

Thymol has been reduced for the third time this year and is 18/- per lb. in 7-lb. lots, and 16/9 in 28-lb. lots.

Soft paraffins are cheaper at £82/2/6 per ton for white B.P., and £84 for yellow B.P.

Menthol has been weak. The Chinese variety has fallen as low as 40/- per lb. in bond, and there is now a difference of only 1/- per lb. between this and Brazilian crystals.

Drugs have been comparatively quiet. Shippers in Portugal appear to be indulging in their annual frolic in ergot prices; the new crop is quoted at around 17/6 per lb., but few contracts have been placed.

Spot supplies of 1951 cascara are exhausted; some 1952 peel is offered at 330/- per cwt., duty paid, and U.S. exporters have increased their rates to 265/- per cwt. for prompt shipment of new bark.

Cape aloes are fractionally higher at 160/- per cwt., but the spot rate is unaffected.

The value of Curacao is now 350/- per cwt.

The shortage of ipecacuanha has been partially relieved by small arrivals of Matto Grosso, which is worth 47/9 per lb.

Buchu leaves have fallen to 2/- per lb., and 1/9 c.i.f., and Canada balsam is relatively plentiful at 26/6 per lb.

Among the pharmaceutical gums acacia is firmer at 103/- per cwt. for clean Kordofan sorts.

Fair quality Sumatra benzoin is worth £29 per cwt.

Spices have been weak. Zanzibar cloves have come down to 9/9 per lb. on the spot, and 8/6 c.i.f. Some Ceylon buds have been on offer at 11/- per lb.

African ginger is quoted at 95/- per cwt., but No. 3 Jamaican is firm at 115/- and 107/6 per cwt. for shipment.

Tumeric is difficult to find and holders ask around 97/6 per cwt.

Aleppi green cardamoms can be bought at 8/3, and No. 1 seeds at 14/- per lb., while Mangalore "A's" are 16/- per lb., and 13/- c.i.f.

Shellac has been rising steadily with T.N. now at 220/- per cwt.

Agar is scarce at 18/6 per lb.

Prices for essential oils have been sliding downwards. Chinese peppermint is worth 27/- per lb. in drums, with Japanese oil 2/- per lb. above this figure.

Lemon grass is 6/9 per lb. on the spot and 6/2 for shipment.

Ceylon citronella has been sold down to 3/2 per lb., but Java oil is steady at 4/5 and 4/- c.i.f.

Eucalyptus shows little variation at 4/3 to 4/9 per lb., according to quality and pack.

New crop French lavender is 37/6 per lb.

Trade Notes

MEPHOBARBITAL-500's.

Anglo-Swiss Drug Co. Pty. Ltd., of Sydney, with agents in all capital cities, advises that its new Pharmaceutical Benefit preparation, "Mephobarbital" (Phemitone B.P.), in green, slotted tablets of gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, gr 1 and gr. 3, is also available to chemists in bottles of 500, allowing a considerable saving in cost.

Supplies may be obtained from all wholesale drug houses, or Anglo-Swiss' Interstate Agents, named in the company's advertisement in this issue of the journal.

B.W. & CO. SALES MANAGER.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Australia) Ltd. advises that Mr. F. G. Helman has been appointed Sales Manager for the company.

Mr. Helman has been associated with Glaxo Laboratories (Australia) Pty. Ltd. for the past 17 years. He is taking up this new appointment early in August.

B.D.H. PRICE ALTERATIONS.

A circular letter of advice forwarded to chemists under date July 10, 1953, by The British Drug Houses (Aust. Pty.) Ltd., contains amended prices of the following B.D.H. products:—

Mepilin
Progestin
Tercin
Testosterone Propionate.

PRICES OF A. & H. PENICILLIN PRODUCTS REDUCED.

Allen & Hanburys (A'asia) Ltd. has circulated advice to chemists that some reductions in the prices of the penicillin products of the company will operate to the trade as from August 1 and on the P.B.A. as from September 1.

The products affected are "Distaquaine," Crystalline Penicillin G, and Procaine Penicillin Oily Injection.

"N.P.443" (NICHOLAS).

Nicholas Proprietary Limited has advised that "N.P.443," an analgesic and sedative tablet for the treatment of the moderately severe types of headache and pain, has now been made available.

"N.P.443" is designed for the relief of pain, especially headache, etc., associated with, or caused by, worry, stress, etc.

"N.P.443" is packed in bottles of 100 and 1000, costing, wholesale, 6/- and 46/- respectively, and the 100's bottle retails at 9/- (plus usual dispensing fee).

WHITE HEPARIN (BOOTS)

Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., of Sydney, advises that the following range of Heparin is now available in White Heparin, which is a purer form than the darker coloured Heparin, being practically colourless, and therefore less likely to produce undesirable reactions:

Injection of Heparin B.P. Boots, 1000, 5000, 25,000 i.u. per ml.

Heparin Retard, 20,000 i.u. x 6.

Under examination for freedom from depressor substances, White Heparin Boots complies with tests which are stated to be 30 times more stringent than those required by the B.P. and the U.S.P. It is available at no greater cost.

P.A.T.A. PRICES. P.A.T.A. of N.S.W.

Notified 9/7/53—

Chemists' Section: Addition.

Size	Retail	Wholesale
	William R. Warner & Co. Pty. Ltd.	
30's	6/- Urolucosil	48/- doz.

General Section: Alterations.

		F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd.	
Large	7/6	"Metabiol" (plain), blue wrapper	60/- doz.
Large	9/-	"Metabiol" Compound with Creosote and Gualacol—red wrapper	72/- doz.

TOPPIN'S VICTORIAN REPRESENTATIVE.

R. D. Toppin & Sons Pty. Ltd., Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists, 45-51 Crystal Street, Petersham, New South Wales, has appointed The John Kiddell Company, 458 Beach Road, Beaumaris, as Victorian Representatives and Distributors for the Company.

The John Kiddell Company will carry full stocks of

the comprehensive range of products manufactured by R. D. Toppin & Sons Pty. Ltd., so that pharmacists will be able to take advantage of prompt service and deliveries.

Mr. John Kiddell, late Sales Manager of Sigma Co. Ltd., and well known to the trade throughout Victoria, is planning a campaign to visit every retail pharmacist in the Southern State in the near future in order to personally furnish full particulars concerning "Chemists Own Name" lines and specialties.

PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE.

The 15 cards issued for the month of June, 1953, included the following products:—

D : 42	Duactin
D : 43	Diphtheria Prophylactic (Glaxo)
D : 44	Distavone
F : 14	"Furacin" Solution
F : 15	"Furacin" Soluble Dressing
G : 11	G.F.4
L : 15	Lobeline Hydrochloride (B.P.C.) — Boots
L : 16	Lekamin
M : 37	"Mepilin" Elixir
N : 37	Neo-Ferrum (Intravenous)
P : 89	P.A.S. Sodium (Boots)
P : 90	P.A.S. (Boots)
P : 91	Pentresamide
S : 37	Sulpenin
V : 28	Veriloid Intramuscular Solution.

The 15 cards to be issued shortly for the month of July will include references to the following products:—

A : 57	"Adetate" Elixir
A : 58	Auro-Calcium
B : 46	Benzopen Fort. Lozenges
B : 47	Bermide
C : 59	Cumopyran
C : 60	Crystapen Ointment
D : 45	Dibistin Cream
F : 16	"Furacin" Ear Solution
N : 38	"N.P. 443"
P : 92	Pro-Banthine
P : 93	Proctocaine
T : 38	"Thalazole" Suspension
U : 5	Urolucosil
V : 29	Elixir V.M.T. with Folic Acid
V : 30	Veriloid Intravenous

Subscriptions (£3/3/-) to the P.P. Card Service may be commenced at any time, and cards back to January 1 will be forwarded. Order, accompanied by cheque, should be addressed to: The Manager, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne. By subscribing now you will make sure of your set for the year, and can make immediate use of the information provided.

PEG-BOARD: THE VERSATILE DISPLAY SYSTEM.

Whether it be the most prominent position in your store, or a small awkward nook that you are unable to use for the display of goods, Peg-board, it is claimed, can, and will, solve your display problems.

Peg-board is simply perforated hardened masonite of great strength, with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch holes equally spaced horizontally and vertically over the whole panel. These panels can be cut to fit any space and are firmly fixed to walls or partitions.

On columns, buttress faces and many other small spaces, Peg-board is ideal for exhibiting merchandise just where it can be seen quickly and easily.

For large expansive areas Peg-board, with its unusual form and white surface, makes an attractive background for anything you want to sell.

Goods are placed pleasingly in the customers' line of sight.

Peg-board will successfully display almost any kind of merchandise; in fact, anything that can conceivably be hung or suspended. There are specially designed attachments for the display of goods, and others to accommodate small plate glass shelves for group arrangement of exclusive perfume or cosmetics.

There are over 30 chrome-plated metal "Peg" fixture designs shaped to accommodate a great variety of goods. These "Pegs" slip easily into the standard spaced holes in the Peg-board and on the fixtures the goods are placed. Once the "Peg" fixtures are fitted into the holes it is impossible for them to slip out.

For the small store, where every square inch of surface must be used to maximum advantage, "Peg-board" makes those square inches profitable; additional stock can be shown neatly and attractively. For shop window background goods are placed where the customer can examine them with maximum ease.

H. M. Cowdroy Ltd., of 97 York Street, Sydney, is the distributor of Peg-board, and invites chemists to make full inquiries of this new display system.

OFFICIAL OPENING OF RUMBLE'S NEW WAREHOUSE

The pharmaceutical chemists of W.A. were invited to inspect the new offices and warehouse of Rumbles Ltd. at 12 Aberdeen street, Perth, and attend the official opening ceremony on the evening of July 10.

At 8 p.m. the company's directors met over one hundred pharmacists and gave them the opportunity of inspecting the internal workings of the warehouse.

After a short period, all gathered together on the first floor and were seated as the managing director, Mr. Ross Rumble, welcomed those present and called upon Mr. H. O. Howling to introduce the Minister for Health, Hon. E. Nulsen, to the audience. After speaking on the value of the fine new structure to pharmacy in general and to the public of the State, Mr. Nulsen officially declared the building open.

Refreshments were then served to conclude not only a most important event, but also a very pleasant evening.



Left to Right: Messrs. C. J. Cornish, C. K. Rosen, H. N. Armstrong, I. R. Johnston, A. V. Alman, R. I. Cohen, E. W. Doherty, R. A. Rumble, G. H. Dallimore and F. W. Avenell.

Student Activities

MID-YEAR THOUGHTS FROM THE EXECUTIVE OF NUPSA.

June 30 is a day of reckoning throughout the land, and for NUPSA Executive it is also the end of six months' work together. It is therefore appropriate that we should become infected with the spirit of assessment and summarise our position.

The past six months have been eventful ones. The year's work began on the vigorous note struck by the first full-scale Congress of Australian Pharmacy Students at Point Lonsdale. That vigour has been sustained through the series of minor crises which beset the executive of any organisation, and as we have worked, many things have become clearer to us. Many ideas have gone to the forge and many are ready to be tempered into action at Congress 1954.

Congress '54.

Fully awakened, perhaps for the first time, to the potentialities of a full-scale Congress, our first job was to locate a site for the Queensland Congress. The enthusiasm of the QPSS Sub-committee resulted in our early choice of the site. That, however, was not enough, for there was a deposit to be paid—and quickly! NUPSA has no consolidated funds and we were straight away in the position of having to borrow the money; borrowing money, that is, to enable us to organise what has become one of our outstanding activities.

The willingness (and, we believe, foresight) of the Federal Guild to help us in this matter is most concrete proof of the understanding attitude and co-operation we have always been accorded from this body; a spirit which has been the firm basis of Federal Pharmacy and one which blossomed to the full at Lonsdale in January of this year.

The solution, however, is only a temporary one, to the problem which demands immediate consideration.

The Magazine.

Here, again, finance (or lack of it) has raised its ugly head. To publish a magazine at all is an exacting job, but to publish a magazine, backed only by the limited resources of NUPSA, is impossible to all but men of the calibre of Graham Meyer, Bill Lumley and David Lowrey. The problem is not one of having money to spend, but the money to use. However, there is keen anticipation amongst us to see the results of the work put in by the 1953 Editor, David Lowrey.

W.A.S.P.A.

The student horizon has been broadened with the formation of a Student Association in Western Australia. NUPSA has always been very keen that this should come about, and the close contact we are maintaining with their enthusiastic executive augurs well for a six-State National Union.

Finance.

The problem of finance is one which has received our constant attention. It has been so closely linked with the development of NUPSA that a full consideration of the problem entails a recognition of the broadening scope and vigour of activities.

The keystone of NUPSA and of its finance lies in the fact that the Constituents contribute to the funds on a "per capita" basis, and the control of such funds is designated by the council of delegates, to the executive (who act as the Finance Committee).

Five years ago, less than a handful of delegates met together under some difficulties, realised the value of their meetings, and returned to their associations to urge a permanent union. At that stage, probably only two or three people realised the full potentialities of such an organisation.

Today, many more students have realised what solid work NUPSA can do for them and for Federal Pharmacy. Successive Executives, working on slim budgets, have established this realisation by example; the example of the magazine, the Text Book Concession Scheme and the annual Council meetings.

Now that the point is proven, it is our responsibility to suggest the next step in the development of NUPSA to its full stature. The National Union has developed and proved itself, broadened all aspects of its work upon the limited financial basis which has proved inadequate.

Surely the next step is to consolidate what has been achieved. After careful consideration over three years, the Executive are convinced that this can only be done by the five shilling levy system, already instituted in two States. Such a system alleviates the strain on Constituents and provides adequate funds, whilst still maintaining the student contribution at a figure below that of many of the more active student organisations in the various Universities. The scheme has won the approval of the National Council but the problem of implementation has yet to be dealt with in three States. It is these States we are watching with concern.

As mentioned earlier, the money is not needed to be spent, but to be used. Congress and T.B.C.S. are only two examples of where money is needed; money which will be recovered in a few months. Without a fund of money behind the Executive and officers, the accepted activities of NUPSA will continue to be unnecessarily great preoccupation financially. With the five shilling levy scheme instituted, much of the time now spent in nursing a shaky budget may be devoted to further establishing the ideas of NUPSA. To attempt to maintain efficiency on the present budget is to make quite unreasonable demands on those people who are elected to office in NUPSA; to stifle ideas and their fulfilment with the drastic pre-occupation of minor internal financial worries.

The students of Australia had the foresight to establish (on their own initiative) a system of Federal inter-course and co-operation, and this development should not be hindered merely because the next step relies, not upon the enthusiasm of elected officers, but upon an improved budgetary allotment.

The work of instituting the new system of finance is not an easy task. In at least one State the willingness of the students is not enough, but whatever the circumstances, the consolidation of NUPSA hangs in the balance and we hope that Congress will see this end achieved.

—BRIAN N. WILLIAMS, President.

ACTIVITIES OF THE PAST MONTH SUMMARISED.

The National Union of Pharmacy Students of Australia.

The "come to Congress" campaign is on again in all States of Australia; the site this year for the NUPSA Congress is in Queensland, at Caloundra, ninety miles north of Brisbane. Caloundra is on the ocean and has a glorious surf beach, from many reliable accounts one of the best places for surfing in Australia... also fresh water swimming nearby for those who prefer it. The National Union has taken over King's Guest House for one week from January 10. This is an ideal site, bedrooms accommodate two or three people, with hot and cold water laid on, super meals (and plenty to eat); a wide verandah around the guest house affords an ideal place for dancing and a meeting place for Council sessions—and the tariff for this superb place is only

£6/6/- the week. Golf, tennis and even bowls are available; in fact, everything to suit all interests is there.

So be in the fun and "Come to Congress"; ask anyone who was at the Point Lonsdale Congress in January of this year, and they will tell you that Congress is a terrific holiday. Application forms will be available in a few weeks' time. Deposit for Congress is £2.

Queensland Pharmacy Students' Society members, our hosts next year for Congress, will be billeting pharmacy students from interstate in their homes in Brisbane for a few days after the Congress. They are planning a big QPSS Dinner in honour of the inter-staters, as well as visits to various chemical manufacturing companies.

Fares to Brisbane by train from Victoria are £11/15/-, and it will be less than this if there are enough students going to obtain discount. Many VPSA members are again coming to Congress. Remember, newly qualifieds, you can be a member of NUPSA for four years after qualifying, so you, too, can be in the fun at Congress.

Priscilla Morgan-Payler has resigned from the position of National Publicity Officer due to pressure of studies. We are very sorry that she has had to resign, as she has given invaluable service to the National Union since her election. On behalf of the National Council, I would like to express its thanks for the services she has rendered to the National Union as Publicity Officer.

Jean Elder, Hon. Secretary of NUPSA, 1952, has been elected National Publicity Officer in Priscilla's place.

The new shipment of textbooks will soon be arriving in Australia. This order consists mainly of B.P. 1953. As you know, textbooks can be obtained under the NUPSA Text Book Concession Scheme for 20 per cent. off retail price, so place your order in early with your State publicity officer, to obtain these books on arrival.

Adelaide University Pharmacy Students' Association.

The combined picnic between F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd. and the Pharmacy Students was the highlight of the past month. The usual football match took place and the students, for a change, managed to beat Fauldings without much difficulty. With the increasing popularity of baseball, Pharmacy challenged Fauldings to a friendly match. Unfortunately, the sides were very uneven, and the match finished a "white wash." Nevertheless, everyone enjoyed themselves. It was very pleasing to see such a record crowd at the picnic, and the AUPSA Committee hope to see an equally enthusiastic gathering at the film evening sponsored by Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. This will be the latest function before the Annual Pharmacy Dinner.

Queensland Pharmacy Students' Society.

Arrangements are going forward for members of QPSS to donate blood to the Red Cross, and the idea has been well received by most of the students.

The first copy of the QPSS newsletter, "The Draught," has now been printed and distributed, and was received with great enthusiasm by the students. The committee had decided on a monthly publication, but, unfortunately, due to insufficient material, it will be published at rather irregular intervals.

Sydney University Pharmacy Association.

The Annual Ball of the SUPA was held at the Union, the University of Sydney, on June 26. General comment was that the ball was the best yet and the 350 who attended had a most enjoyable time. The President of SUPA, Warwick Wilkinson, assisted by Miss B. Thompson, presided at the official table, where the following members of the lectorial staff and of the official Pharmacy were present:

Lectorial Staff: Professor and Mrs. R. H. Thorpe, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Wright, Miss D. Large, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brouge.



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Official Pharmacy: Mr. W. R. Cutler, President of PAANZ, and Mrs. Cutler, Mr. E. G. Hall, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W., and Mrs. Hall, Mr. P. E. Cosgrove, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of N.S.W., and Mrs. Cosgrove.

Tasmanian Pharmaceutical Students' Association.

A General Meeting was held on June 4, and the attendance was quite good. The subject of the talk given by the guest speaker, Mr. Colin Robertson, was "Final Examination Dispensing." All students from first to fourth years agreed that suggestions given by Mr. Robertson would be very beneficial when the time comes for a dispensing exam.

On July 15, at Seven Mile Beach, TPSA are holding a barbecue. All members are eagerly looking forward to this event, as it will mark the end of what they hope has been a successful examination week.

Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association.

On July 20, the VPSA Pharmacy Ball was held at the St. Kilda Town Hall. This is the big Victorian Pharmacy social event of the year and, as in previous years, was a great success.

The Students' Revue, "Pillz a' Poppin," No. 3, "Follies Bougie," was colossal. The students in the revue showed talent enough for musical comedy—especially comedy . . . as the laughs they created nearly brought down the Town Hall; even the lecturers—the main victims—enjoyed the many cracks against them, and, to quote from the VPSA "Scruple": "Never has so much been said by so many against so few." Joy Youlden and Janet Buck, the producers, along with John Russo and Peter Aanenson, are to be congratulated for making stage artists out of members of VPSA. The Can Can staged by both boys and girls was as good as any French Follies artists could do; in fact, all acts were outstanding and the costumes, scenery, etc., made by the students themselves were excellent.

The stage and interior of the hall were decorated with balloons of all shapes, sizes and colours, and, together with the college flag, looked very festive.

The guest of honour for the ball was Mr. Galvin, Deputy Premier of Victoria, and Mrs. Galvin. Others at the official table were: Lectorial Staff, Mr. E. E. Nye, Director of Programmes and Studies, and Mrs. Nye; Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Manning, Mr. A. J. Cobcroft, Mr. B. De Lacy and Miss N. Witt. Official Pharmacy, Mr. Ivan J. Thompson, President Pharmaceutical Society; Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, President Pharmacy Board; Mr. S. J. Baird, Treasurer of the Society; Mr. F. C. Kent, Secretary, Pharmaceutical Society.

Bert Davis, President of V.P.S.A., and Helen Macgibbon, Secretary of V.P.S.A., who acted as host and hostess, received the guests with the help of the other members of the V.P.S.A. Committee.

George Watson's orchestra provided a gay atmosphere for the 1,250 dancers, who appreciated his music to the full. At 2 a.m. the Pharmacy Ball concluded, having been enjoyed to the utmost by all who attended.

A pre-ball party was held by the V.P.S.A. Committee at the National Publicity Officer's (Jean Elder) home on July 18 for the interstaters, Gerry Benjamin, Vice-President of N.U.P.S.F., 1952, President of S.U.P.A., 1951, Margaret Miller, Hon. Secretary of S.U.P.A., 1951, Neil Bannister, President of A.U.P.S.A., all of whom flew over for the V.P.S.A. Pharmacy Ball. Present at the party were the Executive and Committee of V.P.S.A., Past and Present N.U.P.S.A. Executive and Councillors from Victoria—amongst whom were Bill Lumley, Past President of N.U.P.S.A., and Murray Shoebridge, Past President of V.P.S.A., and N.U.P.S.A. Executive.

The Committee of V.P.S.A. were very pleased that members of interstate Pharmacy students' associations were able to be present at this "social highlight" of the Victorian Pharmacy year. Another pre-ball party

was held at the home of Margaret Ross, National Councillor, on July 19, for interstaters, attended also by V.P.S.A. Committee.

College Blazer.

After about two years' discussion at committee meetings, the committee has reached agreement on the colour of new college blazer. V.P.S.A. members can now purchase these. The blazer is bottle-green in colour, with the college pharmacy crest on the pocket, with yellow and green braid edgings, and has been approved by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria as the official college blazer.

Preparations are going ahead for the annual College Picnic Football Match at Ferny Creek, in the Dandenongs, to be held on August 7. This year Ferny Creek is going to be "one out of the box," as Mr. Manning, Lecturer in Pharmaceutics, challenged Mr. Cobcroft, Lecturer in Chemistry, to a goal-kicking competition; Dr. Byron Stanton, Lecturer in Materia Medica, is also to participate in the proceedings, but the part he is playing is still on the secret list. It certainly is going to be both an amusing and great day. The Grand Football Match will be played between third and fourth year boys in the afternoon, to struggle for the "Premiers of the Pharmacy College." Mr. Norm Coe, popular demonstrator at the college, will be umpire. The girls plan to play hockey; tennis will also be available for those more interested in this sport. To finish off the day, a barbecue will be held at night before again trekking back in vans to the city.

Many members of V.P.S.A. are attending the B.P. 1953 lectures at the University, arranged by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. Speakers at these series of five lectures include Dr. B. L. Stanton, Mr. N. C. Manning, Mr. A. J. Cobcroft, lecturers at the Pharmacy College.

—Jean M. Elder, 14 a Beckett Street, Armadale, National Publicity Officer.

TEN POINTS OF RETAILING

There are ten points that a retailer who hopes to progress should know:

1. What his annual sales are.
2. What percentage of his sales it costs him to operate.
3. What percentage of profit he makes.
4. That he cannot charge unreasonable prices for his goods.
5. That he must clean up his stock, his shop and his windows.
6. That he must collect accounts promptly.
7. That he must take advantage of the cash discounts.
8. That he must render prompt and efficient service.
9. That he must know what the service costs.
10. That he must know exactly what it costs to operate his business as a whole, and that he must spend less than he makes.

—From "The Efficiency Magazine."

ON BEING CARRIED

An old druggist, who never had belonged to a local State or National pharmaceutical organisation, was having his will made out by an attorney. When it came to the selection of pall-bearers, the old druggist said, "I would like to have two officers from the N.A.R.D., two from the State Pharmaceutical Association and two from the local association act as pall-bearers." The attorney, knowing his client had never joined any drug group and had very little use for them, exclaimed: "But, are you sure you want it that way? Wouldn't it be better to have six of your close friends instead of drug officials to whom you never gave any loyal support?" "No," replied the old druggist, "they have carried me all of these many years, so they may as well carry me the rest of the way."

—"National Association of Retail Druggists' Journal."

This Sheet is Perforated to Facilitate Removal for Reference.

GUIDE TO NEW PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES

Our aim in presenting these references is to give a summary in regard to each product, rather than all the information available in the manufacturers' literature. Their mention in these columns does not imply editorial recommendation. Prices are no longer quoted because of frequent fluctuations.

CHLOROMYCETIN EAR DROPS

Supplier: Parke, Davis & Company Limited.
Composition: Chloramphenicol 10% in propylene glycol.
Indications: For treatment of chronic suppurative otitis media, otitis externa and infections of ear due to gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.
Directions: Two or three drops instilled into the external auditory canal with dropper provided two or three times a day. Alternatively, cotton wicks may be soaked in the solution and packed loosely into the infected cavities. Such wicks should be renewed at intervals of 24-48 hours.
Pack: Vials of 6 cc. with dropper.

VARISTAB

Supplier: Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., Sydney.
Composition: Injection of ethanolamine oleate.
Indications: Varicose veins, etc.
Dosage: 2 to 5 cc.
Pack: Ampoules (2 cc.), boxes of 3 and 6.
Ampoules (5 cc.), boxes of 6.

MYSTREPTON

Supplier: Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.
Composition: Ointment containing 2000 units crystalline sodium penicillin and 10,000 units dihydrostreptomycin sulphate (equivalent to 10 mg. dihydrostreptomycin base) per gramme in a special ointment base.
Indications: Mixed skin infections.
Administration: Treatment should be intensive and of short duration.
Storage: Room temperature.
Pack: Tubes of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in carton.

MILIBIS Vaginal Tablets

Supplier: Frederick Stearns & Company, Division of Sterling Drug Inc., Sydney.
Composition: Each tablet contains bismuthoxy-para-N-glycolyl-arsanilate (15% arsenic and 42% bismuth in organic combination).
Indications: Leucorrhoea, etc.
Dosage: Two vaginal tablets inserted nightly for two weeks.
Pack: Tablets (0.25 g.), bottles of 25, 100 and 250 tablets.

MEPHOBARBITAL (Anglo-Swiss)

Supplier: Anglo-Swiss Drug Company Pty. Ltd., Sydney.
Composition: Methylphenobarbitone (Phemitone B.P.).
Indications: Epilepsy (grand mal and petit mal), migraine, whooping cough, in anxiety states, mild psychoses, hyperhidrosis, etc.
Dosage: Average sedative dose:
Adults: $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains (32 to 100 mg.) three times a day.
Children: $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (16 to 32 mg.) three times a day.
Pack: Tablets (green, slotted), gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, gr. 1 and gr. 3, bottles of 100.

COLLOZIN

Supplier: Evans Medical Supplies Ltd.
Composition: Lotion containing colloidal zinc hydroxide 1.68%.
Indications: Mild astringent and antiseptic for the treatment of eczema, acne, urticaria, pruritus, and similar skin infections.
Directions: Apply evenly on the affected parts.
Pack and Price: Bottles of 4 oz., 40 oz.,

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Vitamin Compounds
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Victoria: The John Kiddell Co., temporary address, 458 Beach Road, Beaumaris, S.10.
South Australia: Arthur L. Searcy, 314 Churchill Buildings, Gawler Place, Adelaide.
Western Australia: Geoff. Martin & Son, 64 Pier Street, Perth.

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GUIDE TO NEW PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES (Continued)

ORALUTON

Supplier: British Schering Ltd., London.
 Composition: Tablets of Ethisterone, B.P.
 Indications: All conditions due to deficiency in corpus luteum hormone.
 Dosage: Habitual abortion: From commencement of pregnancy until about the fourth week after the time of previous abortions, three tablets of 5 mg. daily.
 Dysmenorrhoea: Two or more tablets of 10 mg. on each of the five days before the onset of menstruation.
 Sterility: Two tablets of 10 mg. daily from the seventh to the third day preceding the onset of menstruation.
 Pack: Tablets of 5 mg. and 10 mg., in bottles of 25, 100 and 500.
 Tablets of 25 mg., bottles of 25 and 500.

VITAVEL A

Supplier: Vitamins Ltd., London.
 Composition: Each capsule contains 33,000 i.u. Vitamin A.
 Indications: Xerophthalmia, keratinisation of skin or mucous membrane, night blindness, etc.
 Dosage: 1-3 capsules daily.
 Pack: Bottles of 25 and 100 capsules.

VITAVEL D

Supplier: Vitamins Ltd., London.
 Composition: Oily Solution—60,000 i.u. Vitamin D₂ per cc.
 Tablets—50,000 i.u. Vitamin D₂.
 Indications: Rickets, lupus vulgaris, acne vulgaris, scleroderma, arthritis, etc.
 Dosage: Rickets: 2000 i.u. (1 drop) daily or more in severe cases.
 Lupus, etc., 150,000 i.u. daily.
 Pack: Oily Solution—10 cc. glass-stoppered bottles.
 Tablets—Bottles of 25 and 100.

FENOX

Supplier: Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.
 Composition: A non-oily, water miscible solution containing phenylephrine hydrochloride 0.25, naphazolin nit. 0.025, chlorbutol 0.5, vehicle ad 100.
 Indications: In the local treatment of the common cold; hay fever; vasomotor rhinitis; sinusitis and other catarrhal conditions of the upper-respiratory tract.
 Dosage: In acute phases of infections of the upper respiratory tract it can be used in the following dosages at four-hourly intervals, if necessary:—
 Adults: 4 to 5 drops into each nostril.
 Children 5 to 12 years: 2 drops into each nostril.
 Children under 5: At discretion of physician.
 Fenox should not be employed indefinitely.
 Pack: ½ fl. oz. dropper bottle.

DEXAMPHETAMINE (Boots)

Supplier: Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., Sydney.
 Composition: Dextro amphetamine sulphate.
 Indications: As a central nervous stimulant.
 Dosage: Usually 5-10 mg. once or twice daily.
 Pack: Tablets (5 mg.), bottles of 100 and 1000.

SEDIVAL FORTE

Supplier: Remedia Laboratories Pty. Ltd., Melbourne.
 Composition: Tablets containing ext. valerian stabil. ½ gr., ext. iupulin stabil. ½ gr., phenacetin 5/6 gr., phenobarbitone 1/6 gr.
 Indications: Neurasthenia, etc.; abstraction of hypnotics.
 Dosage: Adults: 1-2 tablets three times a day before or after meals and 2-4 tablets at bedtime if required.
 Children: Up to 10 years—half adult dose.
 Pack: Tablets (orange coated), bottles of 25; tins of 500.

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BRISBANE: L. W. D. ROCHAIX & CO., 90-92 Eagle Street. BO 677.

Commonwealth and State News

COMMONWEALTH

PERSONAL and GENERAL

SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following notices appeared in the Commonwealth Gazette of July 2:—

R.A.M.C.—Pharmaceutical.

The Short Service Commission granted to 1/8014 Lieutenant (Temporary Captain) D. F. Lloyd is converted to a Long Service Commission.

1st Military District.—To be Honorary Lieutenant, May 12, 1953—Colin Charles Gregory.

R.A.A.F. Medical Branch: Pharmaceutical Section.

The provisional appointment of Pilot Officer I. D. Cameron (024311) is confirmed.

FUTURE PLANS FOR MYXOMATOSIS.

The vigorous and many-sided programme of myxomatosis research undertaken by C.S.I.R.O. and other Australian research institutes was outlined to a conference of Commonwealth and State authorities at the headquarters of C.S.I.R.O. on July 9.

The conference was held to discuss field developments of myxomatosis during the past year, joint planning of activities during the next season, and co-ordination of research.

The conference included representatives of C.S.I.R.O., State Departments of Agriculture and of Lands, the Commonwealth Department of Commerce and Agriculture, the Australian Wool Growers' Council, the Australian Wool Bureau, Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute for Medical Research, and the Australian National University. Dr. I. Clunies Ross was Chairman.

Wide Spread of Disease.

Myxomatosis has now spread throughout the whole of the rabbit infested portion of eastern Australia and has drastically reduced the rabbit population.

Dr. Clunies Ross said that the latest estimates set rabbit numbers at perhaps one-fifth of the pre-myxomatosis figure.

This decrease in the rabbit population had resulted in a considerable increase in primary production, which, for the past season alone, could be valued at more than £50 million.

Mr. F. N. Ratcliffe, Officer-in-Charge of C.S.I.R.O.'s Wildlife Section, reported that the main features of the past season were the spread of the disease beyond the areas that had benefited the previous summers — and also some very interesting winter kills (e.g., in the Western District of Victoria). In areas where the disease had worked well previously, and rabbits had subsequently bred up, last summer's epidemic dealt effectively with the increase. It is now almost impossible to find an area in the east to which myxomatosis has not penetrated.

Although there are a few regions where the kill has been poor, the rabbit situation in the four eastern mainland States (Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia) is better than at any time in living memory.

Mr. B. D. Robinson, of the Victorian Department of Lands, reported that the overall reduction in rabbit numbers in Victoria had increased to 80 per cent. during the past season, compared with only 60 per cent. in the previous year.

Mr. Grahame Edgar, of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, said that myxomatosis now covered the whole of New South Wales. There are practically no rabbits left in the West Darling country.

Dr. P. L. Graham, Co-ordinating Board Secretary, Queensland Department of Public Lands, estimated that there had been an overall decline in rabbit numbers in Queensland of from 75 to 90 per cent. since myxomatosis started in 1951.

Insect Carriers.

Research workers now have a fairly detailed picture of the importance of the various insects which spread myxomatosis. It is clear that one species of mosquito is mainly responsible for the spread. Research has now shown that mosquitoes have a much greater mobility and live longer than had previously been suspected.

It has also been found that mosquitoes survive in warrens for up to two months after surface water has dried up.

Rabbit Immunity.

Scientists are now hard at work on the problem raised by the increasing proportion of recovered rabbits found in certain areas. Although this new development has not so far significantly affected the overall position, it may become an important factor in future years. The question has therefore been made the subject of a special research project by the C.S.I.R.O. and the Department of Microbiology in the Australian National University.

A large team of scientists is being brought into these investigations, which are now being developed according to a carefully considered and integrated plan. Changes in the resistance of the rabbit are being studied and strains of the virus isolated from outbreak areas are being tested in the laboratory for possible changes in virulence.

Through the co-operation of a local landholder and the New South Wales Forestry Commission, a special area of land is being acquired in the Riverina, on which the performance of the disease in an undisturbed rabbit population can be intensively studied. This experimental area will provide a convenient site for the field testing of selected strains of the virus.

The results obtained to date indicate that the spontaneous variation of the virus in the past may be the main cause of the increased recovery rate. Sir Macfarlane Burnett stressed, however, that landholders should not be alarmed at the scientists' statements that strains of virus of lower killing power had been recovered in some districts. **At the worst these statements meant that myxomatosis would produce a 90 per cent. kill, whereas the original virus had a killing power of more than 99 per cent.**

Distribution of Virus.

Supplies of the dried virus will again be available for use by State authorities, and for sale to landholders. Scientists urged landholders to use the dried virus if they desire to inoculate rabbits on their own properties, since pus from the eyes of infected rabbits may contain virus of lower killing power.

Kill Off Survivors.

The conference urged farmers to wipe out all remaining rabbits surviving in areas where there have been outbreaks of myxomatosis, since survivors might have become immune to the disease.

Myxomatosis has done a wonderful job, but it may not last for ever. Landholders should use other well-known methods to kill off the rabbit stragglers, since Australia will never be safe from the rabbit whilst any survivors exist.

COMMONWEALTH (Continued)

COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANISATION.

Fourth Annual Report.

The annual reports of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, formerly the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, always contain a mass of interesting material concerning the investigations and findings of this great organisation.

The Fourth Annual Report, which deals with the work of the year ended June 30, 1952, presented according to Statute, was ordered to be printed on November 4, 1952. Copies have just come to hand.

The report is an impressive one comprising 172 pages. The 36 chapters, with their numerous sub-sections, deal with research on a vast variety of subjects carried on by the sections of the C.S. & I.R.O. scattered throughout Australia.

The powers and functions of the organisation include the initiation and carrying out of research in connection with or for the promotion of primary and secondary industry in the Commonwealth or any Territory of the Commonwealth in connection with any matter referred to it by the Minister; the retaining of research workers, etc. Forerunner of the organisation was the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, which in turn took the place of the former Institute of Science and Industry in 1926.

Reports on research projects dealt with are too numerous even to list by name. As might be expected, they deal very largely with problems associated with primary production, but take in work on Meteorology, Physics, Extraterrestrial and Atomic Physics, and as diverse as Mathematics.

Sections which might have special interest to pharmaceutical chemists are those relating to investigations on Drug Plants; Minor Elements in Animal Nutrition; notes on studies on Food Chemistry and on Wool Wax.

Of most direct interest is the report on investigations on Drug Plants which we print below.

Drug Plants.

Some of the investigations on Drug Plants are now being concluded. They are: (i) Study of *Duboisia* spp. as sources of hyoscyne and atropine; and (ii) the study of varieties of opium poppy as sources of opium alkaloids. However, the systematic search for sources of supply of pharmacological and other useful chemical substances in native plants is continuing.

(a) Survey of Native Plants for Substances of Pharmacological and Chemical Value.—An Australian Phytochemical Survey which was commenced in 1946 has now located, tested and examined several hundred plant species, mainly angiosperms, from tropical and sub-tropical rain forests of Queensland and northern New South Wales. Alkaloids, various glycosides, saponins, steroids, triterpenoids and pigments have been isolated, and these have been characterised in other laboratories. During the year 417 species were spot-tested and 111 bulk samples collected for analysis in other laboratories. The scope of the survey and progress to date are indicated in "Proceedings of the Third Phytochemical Conference" issued in 1951. Compilation of a Phytochemical Register is well advanced.

In addition to the chemical examinations, and in collaboration with local or overseas laboratories, selected plants have been investigated for pharmacological reasons, namely (i) principles responsible for poisoning in livestock, (ii) anti-mitotic and anti-cancer activity, (iii) steroids of a type for the synthesis of cortisone, (iv) cardiac glycosides, (v) antibiotics, and (vi) active principles responsible for parasite-resistance in selected commercial timbers.

Quantitative analyses to determine fluctuations in

hydrocyanic acid content of Queensland pasture plants and of introduced pasture species have been made throughout the past two years, and an attempt has been made to correlate these analyses with climatic factors and the stage of growth and other physiological factors.

Cardwellia sublimis (Proteaceae), northern silky oak, has been shown to contain aluminium succinate. This has taxonomic as well as physiological significance.

(b) Phytochemical Survey—Papua and New Guinea.—A reconnaissance survey was made of the phytochemical potentialities of the floras of Papua and New Guinea. Selected areas representative of lowland forest, foothill, mid-mountain and highland forest associations were visited. On the basis of botanical affinities samples were sought of species belonging to certain families and genera which had yielded substances of chemical interest during the course of the phytochemical survey of the Australian flora. Particular attention was devoted to the family Rutaceae containing alkaloids and to monocotyledons likely to yield steroidal saponins.

Bulk samples of leaf or bark or both of the 27 most promising species were collected and 51lb. samples of another 20 species which gave good positive reaction in field spot-tests, in addition to small samples of some 350 species. The majority of the samples are expected to contain alkaloids.

Whilst some collecting was done during this survey, it was essentially a reconnaissance prior to more intensive detailed examination of selected areas. The Organisation is indebted to the Administration of New Guinea and particularly to the Department of Forests for the provision of facilities during the course of the survey.

(c) Testing Plant Material for Anti-mitotic Action.—The testing of chemical substances and extracts obtained from native plants during the course of the Phytochemical Survey has ceased. One hundred and twenty-five substances were tested by determining their effects at varying concentrations upon mitosis in root tips of *Allium cepa*. The majority of substances at suitable concentration caused some aberrations in the mitotic process. A few caused marked aberrations over a wider range of concentrations.

On the basis of these tests and other criteria samples of 32 substances were sent to the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research for ascertaining anti-tumour activity. Permission has been given to the Sloan-Kettering Institute to publish results.

(d) *Duboisia* spp.—The assay of experimental plant material by the chromatographic column method, commenced in May, 1951, is continuing. The tentative results to date have changed many ideas formerly held regarding the relationships of alkaloids in the three major groups. The effect of external factors on the nature and the amount of the alkaloids has been studied from two aspects—

(i) Mineral Nutrition.—A sand culture experiment was commenced in the glasshouse, using Phraglands Solution No. 1 adjusted to give (1) low nitrogen, (2) low potassium and (3) low phosphorus.

(ii) Interference with alkaloid metabolism by means of plant growth regulators.—Maleic hydrazide and 2,4-D when sprayed on the leaves were without any effect on either the nature or the quantity of the alkaloids.

Studies on propagation have continued. The failure of Canberra-grown material to propagate vegetatively has been discussed in earlier Annual Reports. This problem has now assumed importance, as it may preclude the commercial exploitation of heterozygous selections. It seems that the condition of the stock plants rather than the conditions under which the cuttings themselves are placed is the vital factor.

The problem of non-germination of what appear to be otherwise normal seeds has previously defied solu-



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COMMONWEALTH (Continued)

tion. What appears to be a germination inhibitor has now been demonstrated in the sarcocarp of the Duboisia berry. The work is continuing with particular emphasis upon the possibility of overcoming the inhibition of germination by some chemical treatment soon after harvest of the berries.

NEW ZEALAND

PHARMACY BOARD

Quarterly Meeting

Excerpts from the minutes of a meeting of the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, held at 59 Cambridge terrace, Wellington, on June 16, at 9.30 a.m.

Present.—Messrs. C. N. Bell, E. P. Shier, T. P. Cleary, F. W. Johnson, R. E. Combes, H. L. Possenniskie, H. F. Clarke, Eric Dash, F. T. Castle, H. V. Hubbard and H. C. B. Moore.

Resignation of Mr. J. G. Simcock, North Island Employees' Representative.—The Registrar explained that Mr. Simcock's absence was due to his having resigned upon setting up in practice on his own account. It was resolved to record the Board's appreciation of Mr. Simcock's services during the period he had served as a member. It was further resolved that the vacancy be filled by appointment. The Registrar was accordingly instructed to advise the Union Secretary and to ask for a nominee to replace Mr. Simcock.

The Library.—Messrs. Burbury and Bishop, Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer respectively of the former Library Committee, attended for the purpose of formally handing over to the Board the full administration of the Library and its finances. Mr. Bishop briefly outlined the history of the establishment of the Library and reminded members that the initial contributions to the Library Fund were made not only by members of the Society, but also by several of the wholesale and manufacturing chemists, as well as the New Zealand agents for overseas pharmaceutical concerns. In handing over the Post Office Savings Bank Account Book with a credit balance of £1539/1/10 and a cheque for the balance of the amount in Current Account, he urged that these monies be regarded always as a separate trust fund. Mr. Bishop also urged that the use of the Library be offered to all original contributors, as well as to any persons or organisations in the Dominion who are interested in Pharmacy.

The President expressed the Board's deep appreciation of the services of the Library Committee during the preceding nine years and assured Mr. Bishop that the funds would be kept in separate account, and further, that the Board would endeavour to ensure that the facilities of the Library were utilised to the fullest extent.

Certain routine matters in connection with the Library were attended to. The Registrar was instructed to open a separate account with the Board's bankers and to pay into the "New Zealand Pharmaceutical Library Fund" the sum of £180/1/9, being the amount of the cheque handed over by Mr. Bishop. It was resolved that cheques drawn on this account should be signed by either Mr. Castle or Mr. Clarke and the Registrar. The Registrar was also instructed to take steps to have the Post Office Savings Bank account transferred to the control of the Board, and to have Messrs. Clarke, Castle and himself appointed trustees.

Poisons Regulations—Prescription Poisons, Barbiturates in Solution.—Dr. F. S. Maclean, of the Department of Health, attended by invitation to discuss with members a proposal to revoke the existing Regulation enabling chemists to dispense, without prescription, solutions containing not more than 2 per cent. of barbiturates. Dr. Maclean expressed the view that the present exemption largely defeated the whole purpose of the Regulations in controlling the use of these potent substances. He stressed that the Regulations prohibit absolutely the dispensing of barbiturates in dry form, except pursuant to a medical prescription, and yet permit of their being dispensed in solution up to, and even exceeding, the maximum dose.

Members were unanimous in their opposition to the Department's proposal, and claimed that as professional men with a specialised knowledge of drugs, pharmaceutical chemists should continue to enjoy their existing rights. Several members in addition, made the point that the exemption, which had been in existence for upwards of sixteen years, had not proved to be contrary to the public interest.

After frank and amicable interchange of opinion it was agreed, both by Dr. Maclean and the Board, that the position would be met if the Regulations were amended to permit of solutions containing not more than .5 per cent. barbiturates being dispensed without medical prescription. The Registrar was instructed to write to the Department confirming the foregoing agreement.

Antibiotics and Sulpha Preparations for Veterinary Use.—Dr. Maclean, having signified that he was agreeable to discuss this matter, the opportunity was taken of again urging that the Department should amend the Regulations to permit a pharmaceutical chemist to dispense to a farmer known to him, and for use on the latter's stock, the antibiotics and sulpha preparations used by all farmers for veterinary purposes. It was pointed out that such an amendment had recently been made to the relevant Regulations in Victoria, whilst the Registrar quoted from the Canadian Regulations, which, in effect, recognise the practice that the Board desires.

After discussion, Dr. Maclean undertook to re-examine carefully the existing position, and the Registrar was instructed formally to request the Department to amend the Regulations in the manner indicated.

The Chairman thanked Dr. Maclean for meeting the Board and for the sympathetic and attentive manner in which he had listened to members' representations. Dr. Maclean then withdrew.

Consideration of Matters Discussed at General Meeting of Society, Rotorua, March, 1953:

(a) **Suggested Extension of Apprenticeship Period to Five Years.**—After very full discussion the Board unanimously resolved that it was not in favour of the suggested extension.

(b) **Warnings When Dispensing Poisons.**—The general feeling of members was that chemists could achieve a great deal in impressing upon customers the need for care in the home in handling and storing of medicines containing potent substances, but there was some difference of opinion as to whether this could best be achieved by printed notices or by verbal message. The final decision was that the Registrar be instructed at the first opportunity to urge all chemists when dispensing potent medicines to give appropriate warnings to the persons taking delivery of them.

(c) **Information re Pharmacy, Issued by Vocational Guidance Officers.**—The Registrar presented for inspection by members, the official statement issued by Vocational Guidance Officers to persons interested in Pharmacy as a career. Having perused the statement members were satisfied that it did not unduly encourage the view that Pharmacy was particularly suited to females.

Invitation for Board to Give Evidence Before Board of Trade's Tariff Inquiry re Toilet Preparations.—It was

NEW ZEALAND (Continued)

resolved that the Secretary of the Board of Trade be informed that the Board did not regard itself as competent to give evidence on this question, and further, that it did not feel qualified to express an opinion regarding the quality of overseas products by comparison with New Zealand products.

International Pharmaceutical Federation.—Consideration was given to the question of the Board's resuming membership of the International Pharmaceutical Federation. In dealing with this item, members had before them the views of Sir Hugh Linstead, Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and from whom it was learnt that the Board's Annual Subscription would be in the vicinity of £15 a year. Members generally were of the opinion that the Board should make some contribution towards closer international understanding within Pharmacy, and it was resolved to re-apply for membership.

Examinations, 1953.—The timetable for the current year's examinations was decided upon, covering the dates October 31 and November 2, 3 and 4.

Appointment of Examiners.—The Registrar was instructed to offer appointments as follows:—

Oral, Practical and Written Pharmacy: Messrs. J. S. Peel and W. H. Oliver.

Materia Medica: Mr. W. K. Hounsell.

Botany: Professor V. J. Chapman.

Chemistry: Professor S. N. Slater.

Royal Visit, 1954: Decorations for Society's Building.

—Authority was granted to expend up to £75 on external decorations of the Society's building during the forthcoming Royal visit.

The meeting adjourned at 5.30 p.m. and resumed at 9.30 a.m. on June 17.

Costs of Supervision Practical Pharmacy Examinations.—Mr. Castle, reporting on behalf of a Committee, stated that no scale of fees that would be equitable in all Centres had yet been devised and that the matter was still unresolved. As the question of payment of Supervisors would not arise until after the examinations in November it was decided to defer the matter until the next meeting to enable the Committee to make further inquiries.

Resignation of Deputy-Registrar, Dunedin.—It was resolved to accept with regret the resignation of Mr. H. H. Sykes, who had acted as Deputy-Registrar at Dunedin for a very lengthy period. The Registrar was instructed to convey to Mr. Sykes the Board's appreciation of his services. It was also decided to offer the position to Mr. D. Miller, a Public Accountant in Dunedin.

Notes to Apprentice Masters.—After very full discussion it was unanimously resolved that the College Principal's Notes, enlarged by the inclusion of suggested Galenical preparations and dispensing exercises, be printed in draft form and circulated to members.

Library.—The Board reverted briefly to consideration of the Library for the purpose of appointing a Librarian and a Book Selection Panel. It was resolved that Mr. Oliver be appointed Librarian, and that he be requested, as soon as possible, to prepare an up-to-date book list. Members felt that it would be desirable that chemists in both the purely professional and retail fields should have an opportunity of from time to time suggesting the purchase of appropriate books and periodicals, and it was resolved to appoint Mr. J. S. Peel and Mr. H. L. Possenniskie to a Book Selection Panel, which Panel could be added to as occasion demanded.

Oral Pharmacy: Suggestion from the Canterbury Students' Association that Examination be Held in Daytime.—The Registrar was instructed to inform the Students' Association that whilst the Board agreed that it would be preferable to hold the examination in the daytime, there were difficulties that were almost in-

surmountable in effecting such a change, and to explain that in the larger Centres it was necessary to engage upwards of 20 registered chemists to act as Examiners. It was not considered practicable to obtain the services of such a number in the daytime as they would be engaged on their own work.

Antibiotics for Veterinary Use.—Consideration was given to a letter from the Secretary of the New Zealand Veterinary Association, alleging that some chemists were supplying these preparations without prescription, and urging the Board to assist in the enforcement of the existing law. The Registrar was instructed to inform the Association that it is the practice of the Board to urge all chemists to comply with the law, but in this particular respect to reiterate the Board's opinion that the law should be amended to enable chemists to sell veterinary preparations without prescriptions to farmers known to them.

Alleged Indiscriminate Use of Slimming Drugs.—Consideration was given to a letter from the Hastings Housewives' Union seeking the Board's co-operation in restricting the indiscriminate use of these drugs. It was resolved that the Housewives' Union be informed that the Board shares its concern regarding the indiscriminate use of slimming drugs and will, as opportunity offers, do whatever is within its power to reduce the consumption of drugs of this kind.

Application for Recognition of School Certificate as Preliminary Examination.—A chemist made application for permission to indenture a young lady who had passed School Certificate, but had not gained University Entrance. He stressed the difficulty in the smaller places of obtaining apprentices with the requisite preliminary standard of education. The Registrar was instructed to inform the chemist that, whilst the Board appreciated his difficulty, it was not competent for it to recognise as being of equivalent standard to University Entrance an examination that clearly was not of equal standard and that the application must therefore be declined with regret.

An application for permission to sit Section "B" in 1953 was granted on account of the applicant having been credited by the University of New Zealand with having passed Medical Intermediate and First Year Medical Professional.

Pharmacy Board Elections, 1953.—The Board fixed November 3, 1953, as being the last date for receiving nominations for the forthcoming triennial elections.

Inspectors' Reports.—The Registrar reported that a considerable number of Inspectors' Reports had been received since the last meeting of the Board. In accordance with the usual practice, it was resolved that these reports be perused by the President and the Registrar and suitable action taken in appropriate cases.

Applications for Registration.—The following applications for registration were granted:

Passed Professional Examinations.—Dorothea Wilma Boak, Catherine Jean Davidson, John Mitchell Elliott, James Patrick Hickey, Patrick John Kaveney, Ian James Lennie, George Campbell Lyon, Ronald Noel Muir, Graeme Edmund Oldham, Robert James Reilly, Ronald Douglas Roy, Stanley John Sims, William John Snowsill, Maurice Albert Stone, Ronald William Thomson, Graham Stanley Toms, Allan John Trethewey, and Harry Phillip Wade.

Registered Under Reciprocal Agreements.—Valma Mary Adamson (ex Victoria), Ian Donald Cameron (ex New South Wales), Dawn Elizabeth Gunson (ex Victoria), Shirley Maud Hamon (ex Victoria), Gilbert Charles Hector LePlastrier (ex Victoria), and Betty Schumacher (ex Victoria).

Indentures Recorded.—Registrations comprised 41 new indentures, 10 assignments, 3 cancellations by mutual consent, and 20 indentures completed.

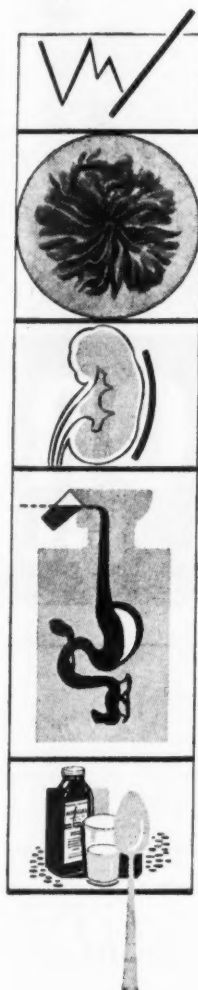
Managers Enrolled.—The Board approved of 163 applications for the enrolment of Managers.

Application to Back-date Indentures.—An application to have indentures dated back for a period was de-

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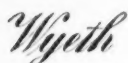


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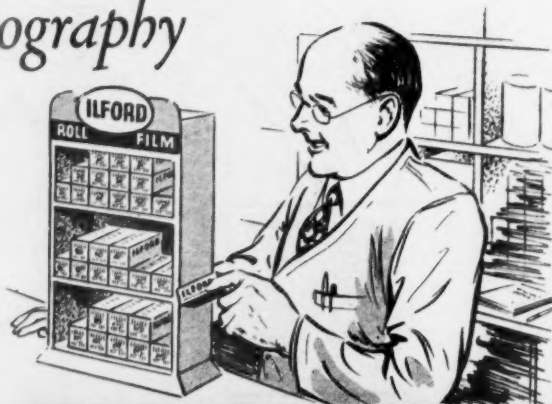
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NEW ZEALAND (Continued)

clined, as in the absence of special reasons it is not the practice of the Board to agree to a variation of a material part of the contract after a lapse of several years.

An application from a lad who has commenced recognised studies at the Otahuhu Technical College and who is about to be apprenticed, for permission to sit the Section "B" examination in 1954, was granted.

An application for permission to sit Section "B" in 1953 was granted on account of the applicant having passed Stage I Botany, Chemistry and Zoology. The applicant is to furnish evidence of his having passed the examinations mentioned.

Application for Permission to Continue Recognised Studies.—Consideration was given to a letter from a parent on behalf of his son, who had enrolled with the College in anticipation of obtaining an apprenticeship in a city pharmacy. It was now found that this apprenticeship could not be entered into, but it was anticipated that an alternative position would be obtained within six months. In the special circumstances, the Board agreed to the lad continuing his recognised studies.

NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Hope is the result of confusing the desire that something should happen with the probability that it will.

Mr. J. C. Savage is in business at Wangi.

Mr. L. L. Hannah is in business at Revesby.

Miss Gwen Bowie has opened a pharmacy at Glenbrook.

Mr. L. L. Eastmuir has sold his pharmacy at Darlinghurst to Mr. W. M. Cruickshanks.

Mr. J. F. Cummings has acquired a pharmacy at Dulwich Hill.

Mr. R. Langwell has purchased Hallam's Pharmacy at North Sydney.

Hallam's have acquired Mr. Baldwin's pharmacy, George street, Sydney.

Mr. I. D. Reed has purchased Mr. E. G. Zietsch's pharmacy at Kogarah.

Mr. A. L. Stephenson has opened a pharmacy at Con-dell Park.

Mr. O. R. McCullough has purchased Mr. G. J. Allen's pharmacy at Woodburn.

Mr. S. C. Vickers has purchased Mr. N. F. Wilson's pharmacy at Paddington.

Mr. G. J. Wilkins has acquired a pharmacy at Binna-way.

Mr. C. M. Cripps has sold his Balgownie Pharmacy to Mr. N. Carr.

Miss G. S. McFarlane, of Bellevue Hill, has sold her pharmacy to Mr. David Karp.

Mr. Gordon Murray, Auburn, has sold his pharmacy to Mr. Cheeseman.

Mr. A. H. Newman, Randwick, has disposed of his pharmacy.

Mr. T. J. Peluso has sold his pharmacy at 851 George street, Sydney.

Mr. Don Killip, Wee Waa, is attending Conference as alternate Zone Delegate.

Mr. A. A. Dobbie, Cootamundra, comes to Conference from the Riverina Zone.

Mr. John Robinson, of Dapto, called at "Science House" while in Sydney during the month on business.

Mr. A. J. De Fina, of Waratah, will represent the Mid-Northern Zone (Newcastle and Coalfields) at the P.A.A.N.Z. Conference.

Mr. Bert Schaeffer, of Tamworth, is the envoy at Conference for the North and North-west Pharmacists' Association.

Mr. E. G. Hall, Social President of the Sydney 1953 P.A.A.N.Z. Conference, recently paid a call on the private secretary to the Governor, Major Martin.

Mr. John Buckley, Katoomba, is visiting Sydney for the Conference as representative of the Blue Mountains Pharmacists' Association.

Mr. Earl Williams, of Riverstone, has been elected as a Councillor of Blackton Shire Council. Mr. Williams had a wide experience in the R.A.A.F. during the war.

Mr. S. E. Wright, Senior Lecturer in Pharmacy, visited Newcastle on July 17, when he delivered a lecture to members of the Mid-Northern Pharmacists' Association.

Mr. G. R. Stephens, Bangalow, recently paid a visit to Sydney, where he played bowls conducted by the Chemists' Bowling Association, at Kensington Bowling Green. Mr. K. E. Thomas (Thomas Table) also took part in the game.

BAN ON THALLIUM?

At time of writing a ban on importation of Thallium appears imminent. Cases of suicide with Thallium, and allegations of murder and multiple murder continue to come before the Courts. In most instances members of the "unfair" sex are implicated.

BALL.

The 1953 Pharmacy Ball will be held at the Trocadero on Wednesday, August 19.

Tickets have been priced at £1/5/- each, and are available from the Society's rooms, "Science House," 157 Gloucester street, Sydney.

BALGOWLAH CHEMISTS CONGRATULATED ON SERVICE TO PUBLIC

The "MacKellar Gazette," of July 16, in its "Local News" column, congratulates Balgowlah chemists:

"Balgowlah chemists are to be congratulated on their fine effort to assist the public in general to obtain their pharmaceutical requirements on a Sunday morning between 9 and 10 a.m. They have arranged a roster so the public can be certain of one chemist being open."

BAN ON HEROIN

The ban on importation of heroin has received a varied reception in Sydney. Some authorities consider its prescription serves no useful purpose, true addiction being rare in Australia. Others hold that other drugs can take its place. There is no doubt that heroin has been extremely useful in the alleviation of the "useless" cough, and relief from pain in hopeless cancer victims.

However, Australia's figures in the International drug records should henceforth please the responsible authorities.

CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

The bi-monthly meeting was held at Monash Golf Club on June 18. Bill Timmony and Hymie Eizenberg with 41 points were the winners of the four-ball best ball event. Runners-up were Doug Ramsay and Don Williams, 40 points, on count back from Jim Cohen and Frank Davidson.

Individual Stableford Events

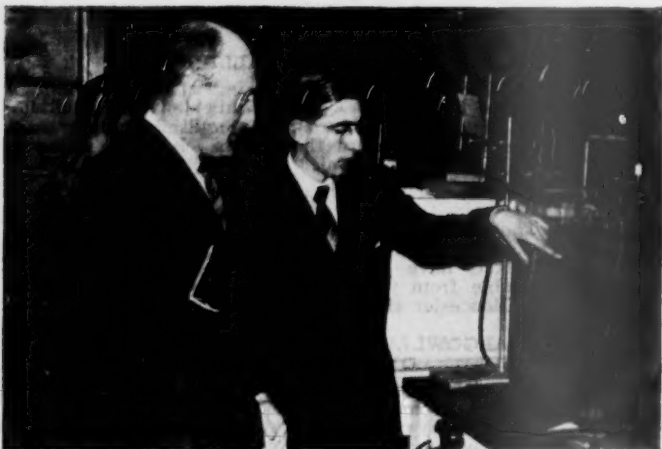
A Grade—Bill Macpherson, 36 points.

B Grade—Pat Syme, 34 points.

C Grade—Bern Larkin, 30 points.



Dr. H. Silberman, Ph.D. (D.H.A. Research Fellow), Mr. Lionel Poole (Managing Director, Elliotts & Australian Drug Pty. Ltd.), Dr. Colin Ross and Dr. T. F. West.



Mr. Trahar (Roche Products Ltd.), Mr. J. B. Cowle, B.Sc.(Med.) (Roche Scholar 1953).



Mr. M. Rand, B.Sc. (Burroughs Wellcome Research Fellow), Mr. P. A. Smith (Managing Director, Burroughs Wellcome & Co.).

NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

NEW RESEARCH LABORATORIES.

Department of Pharmacology, University of Sydney.

On June 19, at a select gathering to mark the occasion, the Acting Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sydney, Professor A. D. Trendall, opened a new £10,000 suite of research laboratories in the Department of Pharmacology, New Medical School.

In a witty speech, the Vice-Chancellor, who is Professor of Greek and Archaeology, said the words Pharmacy and Pharmacology came from the Greek word for drugs. There were two chief figures in ancient times. Helen of Troy was skilled in the compounding of drugs. Homer in the Odyssey, describing a drug used by the lady, wrote:

"Straightway she cast into the wine they were drinking a drug to quiet all pain and strife.

Whoso should drink it down would not in the course of that day let a tear fall down his cheeks."

Professor Trendall said that if the Pharmacology Department could rediscover this drug the University's financial difficulties would be solved. Circe fed men food tinctured with a drug which turned them into beasts. Some "drugs" today turned men into beasts.

The modern pharmacist needed to be a scientist to understand the newer drugs. The new three-year course of training for pharmacists would help this understanding, and when money was provided for the new building at the University, then Pharmacy and Pharmacology would come together under the one roof.

The Professor congratulated Dr. Thorp on what enthusiasm and energy had achieved in the new suite of laboratories. He then declared the new extensions formally open.

In the course of his introductory address Professor Thorp said that pharmacology today was in the forefront of medical science. The development of the new antibiotics and cortisone and A.C.T.H. had made this abundantly clear. The Department of Pharmacology was now spending £12,000 a year on research, as against £400 formerly. Research was centred in one field—the study of drugs influencing contraction of muscles, chiefly those of the heart. Cardiac glycoside plants could be cultivated in Australia, and improved extraction methods gave improved yields. Mr. S. E. Wright had taken the lead in study in the metabolism of cardiac glycosides. This research was of great importance because heart disease ranked high among causes of death.

A large crowd gathered in the Pharmacology Theatre, where a party was held to mark the completion of the new suite of laboratories, which were afterwards opened for inspection, and the following demonstrations illustrating research in progress were observed:—

Chemical.

Drug Analysis Laboratory.

1. The continuous concentration of plant extracts containing cardiac drugs by the climbing film evaporator.
2. Apparatus and equipment for drug analysis.

Biological.

Main Laboratories.

3. An apparatus for studying the action of drugs in exciting or depressing the spontaneous activity of mice. This was devised to investigate stimulants and depressants of interest in the doping of race-horses, but is also very valuable in fundamental studies with these drugs.

4. **A sensitive electrocardiograph.**

This apparatus is capable of recording the heart beat of small animals. It has a sensitivity of 50 microvolts, and will respond to frequencies up to 100 per sec. It is used to study cardiac drugs on experimental animals.

5. **The action of drugs on muscle.**

A muscle from a frog's leg is stimulated through the nerve, and the type of contraction wave can be studied in the presence of various drugs. New alkaloids being prepared in the Organic Chemistry Department are being tested in this way.

6. **Pyrogen testing.**

The testing of drugs for injection requires the measurement of the change of temperature of rabbits so treated. The apparatus shown uses thermocouples, and gives a quick and accurate reading.

7. **The testing of curare.**

Curare and related drugs are used to relax muscles during anaesthesia to make surgical work easier. The method of testing of the British Pharmacopoeia is demonstrated.

8. **Equipment for the study of muscle proteins.**

The action of drugs upon the heart can be studied biochemically. Facilities are shown for working at temperatures to -20°C . and for chemical studies on muscle.

9. **A precision incubator.**

This is a thermostatic room of some 350 cu. ft., with several novel features.

10. **The testing of new alkaloids like papaverine of possible value in coronary disease of the heart.**

Research Fellowships and Scholarships.

The Department of Pharmacology is spending £12,000 a year on research. A little more than £3000 of this sum is given by three firms, the remainder coming from the Commonwealth Government and the University itself.

Research Fellowships.

The Department has been aided by the provision of Research Fellowships by the following firms:

Drug Houses of Australia Ltd., Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Australia) Ltd., Nicholas Pty. Ltd.

The Research Fellows are H. Siberman, Ph.D. (D.H.A.), M. Rand, B.Sc. (B.W. & Co.), R. Ladd, B.Sc., B.V.Sc. (Nicholas).



Miss A. Stafford (Boots Scholarship holder 1953), Mr. Osborne (Boots).



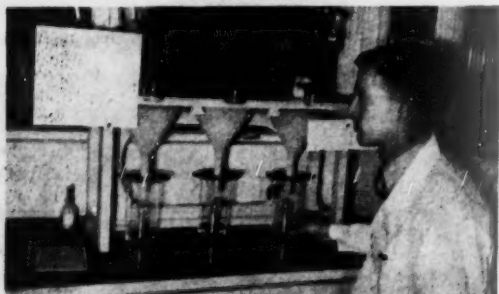
Mr. Lightfoot (Nicholas Pty. Ltd.), Mr. R. Ladd, B.Sc., B.V.Sc. (Nicholas Research Fellow), Mr. Lawler (Nicholas Pty. Ltd.).



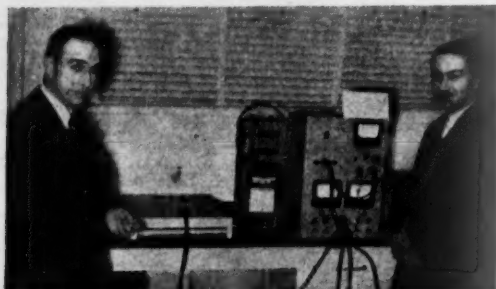
Mr. W. H. Maze, Registrar University of Sydney; Professor A. D. Trendall, Acting Vice-Chancellor; Professor B. T. Mayes (Obstetrics).



Professor B. T. Mayes (Obstetrics), Mr. Mitchell (Kodak), Mr. Lionel Poole (Elliotts), Prof. R. H. Thorp.



Metabolism cages for rats, for collection of urine, to study the metabolic products of drugs.



Apparatus for the study of drugs influencing the spontaneous activity of mice—Benzedrine, Morphine, etc.



Another group at the opening.

NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

Research Scholarships.

Research scholars are J. B. Cowle, B.Sc. (Med.) (Boots Scholarship holder, 1952, Roche Scholarship holder, 1953). Miss A. Stafford (Boots Scholarship holder, 1953).

The Outer Sphere

The Department is always at the disposal of members of the pharmaceutical industry, medical profession, or in fact any industry or section of the community requiring information upon drugs, chemicals or toxic hazards.

The work so far undertaken has been widely diverse. From the assay of hormones, the labelling of pesticides and the testing of chlorophyll to an assessment of the safety of plastics for children's toys range the problems in which our assistance has been sought.

The pharmaceutical industry in Australia may well be presented with problems of assay and analysis beyond the scope of the smaller manufacturer, but by assisting in this work the Department can further firstly, the provision of high quality drugs and pharmaceuticals, and secondly, the expansion of an industry to which some of our graduates must look for a future career.

Biological assays are expensive and laborious in the extreme, but by brief diversion of research staff it is usually possible to arrange to undertake any assays of the British Pharmacopoeia. Chemical analysis on the other hand is somewhat more straightforward and the facilities for drug analysis are readily available since a laboratory for this purpose was provided in 1952 for a service to monitor those supplied under the Pharmaceutical Preparations Benefits Act.

THE FUTURE

The Department's success will be measured by the future of the young men and women passing through the Department, by the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in Australia and by some contribution to the sum of knowledge of drugs and medical science.

AMENDMENT TO REGULATIONS UNDER POLICE OFFENCES (AMENDMENT) ACT

A notice appears in the Government Gazette of July 17, amending Regulation 25 under the Police Offences (Amendment) Act 1908, by inserting in paragraph (1) after the word "Regulations" where secondly occurring the words "or has been charged with any offence against the Act or the Regulations and in respect of such charge an order has been made under sub-section one of Section 556A of the Crimes Act 1900, as amended by subsequent Acts."

This amendment concerns the basis for withdrawal of a drug authority.

OFFENCES UNDER THE PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS ACT

We have been requested by the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales to state that in future it intends to examine all Court evidence in cases where chemists are convicted of offences under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act, and that it will, in appropriate cases, recommend that disciplinary action be taken under the Pharmacy Act.

The Present Position

Previously the Minister could withdraw a chemist's authority to be in possession of drugs only in cases where he was convicted. Under the regulation, as amended, the chemist's authority may be withdrawn even where the Court gives the defendant the benefit of Section 556A of the Crimes Act, under which an offence may be proved but no conviction recorded.

**SYDNEY UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL
ASSOCIATION.**

**Lecture Series on the 1953 British Pharmacopoeia and
Recent Advances in Pharmacy.**

To be given in the Listerian Theatre, Old Medical School, University of Sydney, at 8 p.m. on the following dates:—

Thursday, September 17.—Organic Chemicals: S. E. Wright, M.Sc., Dip.Pharm., A.R.I.C.

Thursday, September 24.—Pharmaceutics and Inorganic Chemicals: D. K. Large, B.Sc., Dip.Pharm.

Thursday, October 1.—Biologicals and Sterilisation Processes: E. E. Shephard, B.Pharm.(Lond.), Ph.C.

Thursday, October 8.—Organic Chemicals and Antibiotics: S. E. Wright, M.Sc., Dip.Pharm., A.R.I.C.

All pharmacists and students are cordially invited to attend.

CUSTODY OF POISONS

Announcement by Pharmacy Board

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales has announced that reports received from its Inspector indicate that chemists generally are not observing the requirements of the Poisons Act and regulations concerning some aspects of custody of poisons.

Regulation 7 of the Poisons Regulations reads:

"No person shall leave any poison in a place easily accessible to others."

The Board states that warnings have been issued in many cases when it has been found that dangerous poisons such as preparations of Thallium (e.g., Thallrat and Thallant), Lysol, etc., have been set out on main and island counters, display cabinets and other places easily accessible to the public.

The Board has emphasised that poisons should not be displayed for sale, except where members of the public have not easy access to them.

THE SCIENCE GROUP—N.S.W.

At the meeting of the Science Group, held at "Science House," on July 10, there were Messrs. A. West (chairman), J. Tippet, W. Wilkinson, R. Mitchell and D. Lowrey.

Mr. Wilkinson continued his series of lectures on Organic Chemistry in Relation to Pharmacy, and discussed the aldehydes, esters, ketones and hydroxyacids.

He was both interesting and informative and gave many amusing sidelights which completely held his audience. His talk stimulated and brought to light many important questions which affect pharmacy.

There will be no meeting of the Group in August, but instead members are asked to assemble on Thursday, August 13, in the Mat. Med. Dept. at the Sydney University, where a demonstration will be held in conjunction with the conference that will be held in Sydney during that week.

At the September meeting, to be held on September 11, Mr. Williams will deliver a lecture on surface-active agents, and in October the Group will be shown over the dispensary of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital.

The meeting closed at 10 p.m.

ADVERTISING LIMIT ON UNREGISTERED MEN.

The Minister for Health, Mr. M. O'Sullivan, said in Sydney on July 24 that regulations had been gazetted to control advertising by unregistered persons who claim to give medical advice or treatment.

The regulations allow only one metal plate or notice to be exhibited outside the premises and only one notice inside the premises. The notices are limited in size and lettering.

Newspaper advertisements by unregistered persons are restricted to an announcement of the commencement of practice. They are also limited in size, wording and number of insertions.

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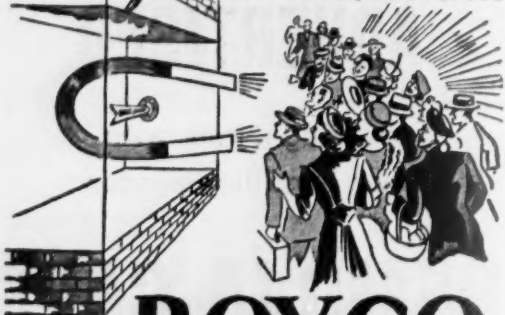
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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

Announcement of removal or resumption of practice may be made only by letter to bona fide patients. The wording of the letter is limited.

Mr. O'Sullivan said the regulations were made under the Medical Practitioners Act. Three months would be allowed for alterations in existing notices and advertisements before the regulations would become effective.

"These new regulations will not prevent unregistered persons from practising," Mr. O'Sullivan said.

"It is felt that the new regulations will allow stricter control over advertising which has previously been the subject of much adverse criticism."

POISONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The following members have been appointed by the Government to form the Poisons Advisory Committee constituted under the provisions of the Poisons Act 1952, for a period of three years from April 1, 1953.

Professor R. H. Thorp, representing the University of Sydney.

Dr. G. C. Smith, representing the University of Sydney.

Dr. A. W. Morrow, representing the British Medical Association, N.S.W. Branch.

Mr. J. L. Townley, representing the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

Mr. W. A. Patterson, representing the Sydney Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. R. B. Scammell, representing the Chamber of Manufactures of New South Wales.

Mr. L. Johnstone, representing agricultural and pastoral organisations.

Dr. E. R. Magnus, representing the Australian Dental Association, New South Wales Branch.

Mr. O. C. V. Leggo, representing the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia, New South Wales Branch.

Mr. P. B. Howell, representing the Country Traders' Association of New South Wales.

The undermentioned officers are also ex officio members of such Committee:

Dr. H. G. Wallace, Director-General of Public Health (Chairman).

Dr. C. J. Cummins, Deputy Director-General of Public Health and Senior Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. H. B. Taylor, Senior Analyst, Department of Public Health.

Dr. H. C. Belschner, Chief Veterinary Surgeon, Department of Agriculture.

MEDICAL BENEFITS

Introduction of the medical benefits scheme has caused a flutter at the headquarters of the various voluntary organisations approved to insure under the scheme.

The public, stunned at the high cost of an illness, have stampeded to join both medical and hospital benefits funds.

Trade unions have postulated a rise in medical fees, but this has been denied by a responsible authority.

Defects in the Scheme

The medical benefits scheme which came into force on July 1, contains some grave defects.

Pre-existing Disease.—Approved organisations will not pay benefits to persons with pre-existing diseases. Such persons receive no Government assistance unless they belong to a fund. So to obtain any help at all they must join a fund, with no right of any subsidy from that fund. **The sick thus subsidise the fund for the healthy.**

"Chronics."—Persons who are unlucky enough to suffer from a chronic disease are excluded from fund benefits, even if the disease is "after-acquired."

Medical Fees.—The scheme evidently assumes the consultation fee will be 15/- (Government 6/-, fund 6/-, patient 3/-). Week-end and night fees are not provided for. A letter published in the "S.M.H." throws an interesting sidelight on this point—

"Sir,—Mrs. R. Smith ("Herald," July 14) pleads for additional payments under the Medical Benefits scheme to meet doctors' higher fees for week-end and night visits.

"These fees were raised, not from greed, but in order to secure a measure of freedom from unnecessary calls at night and during week-ends. In our experience the plan has worked fairly well.

"If the Medical Benefit scheme were to meet the extra cost the deterrent would vanish.

"Doctor's Wife. Collaroy."

EXTRACTS FROM LONDON LETTER FROM GORDON MALLAM

Just a line to let you know I have done a little in the interest of pharmacy.

I have paid my respects to Mr. Adams, of the Society, and now have a fair idea of the educational system in this country. The N.S.W. Act seems to have been modelled on the English educational system. Here you can do your apprenticeship first before you do the University, or after. I am anxious to know what the products of the University are like when they do their 12 months' practical. I have only found one who had actual experience, and that was worse than expected. All theory and no application.

Also visited Mr. Noble, of N.P.U., and spent Saturday morning with him.

A few scraps of information. The last report shows the Free Medicine Scheme cost £23,000,000, divided amongst 13,126 chemists in England and Wales.

Prescriptions are divided into two groups: (1) with a cost of ingredients below 5/-, (2) those above 5/-, put into bundles of 100, and sent in. By about 24th of the month a cheque reaches the chemist for 90 per cent. of the value; estimated like this:

Under 5/- (an average cost has been worked out for him as an individual, based from a 20 per cent. sample) and his number of R.X. multiplied by average price equals cheque for under 5/-. The above 5/- is also on an average for each individual, on previous experience, of all prescriptions costed out his number of R.X. multiplied by average price equals cheque over 5/- (correction 90 per cent. only of these is posted at once). The average price they are working on now is a price arrived at in March, 1952, so he receives a cheque for 90 per cent. of his estimated value of prescriptions based on his March, 1952, average. Where time permits his over 5/- prescriptions are worked out and this difference is added to or taken from his next cheque. Of his under 5/- prescriptions a 20 per cent. sample only is taken and a new average worked out.

ILLAWARRA CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

Report of Meeting Held at Wollongong on July 10 at 8 p.m.

Present.—(Visitors) the Federal President of the Guild, Mr. Eric Scott; Guild Merchandising Manager, Mr. R. G. Ross; Acting State President, Mr. J. Little; and Mr. W. G. Sapsford (S.B.C. of the Guild) and Mr. Crago (Bowral).

Mr. F. Reddan (Wollongong) (Chairman), Messrs. D. McArthur, A. Taylor, N. Anderson, F. Bailey, F. Liney, L. Rothman and J. Gallagher (Wollongong), I. Keys (Fairymeadow), J. Helly (Nowra), I. Chandler (Berry), R. Marsh (Thirroul), R. Flett (Woonona), K. Lawler and J. Robinson (Dapto), K. Yeatman (Unanderra), G. McWhirter (Warrawong), R. Whyman and L. Hallett (Port Kembla) and Miss J. Moore (Wollongong).

Mr. Scott was introduced by Mr. Reddan, and gave an exhaustive account of the Guild's activities and

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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

negotiations with the Government on the matter of National Health Insurance.

Mr. Scott then invited questions. Many pertinent questions were put, mainly with regard to freights on P.B.A. and P.M.S. Scripts.

The following motion proposed by Mr. Reddan was carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting fully supports the Federal Council in its negotiations with the Government, but only through the Guild; and that we call on the State President to circularise this motion to all members in the State, requesting their signed pledge of support, and that the circular also be sent to all other registered pharmaceutical chemists in New South Wales."

Mr. Ross was then invited to address the meeting, and after apologising for Mr. Attiwill's absence because of illness, cited interesting facts and figures relative to Guild Chemists' Only Policy—Infra Red Lamps—Toothpaste sales.

Messrs. Little and Sapsford stressed the necessity for loyalty and a firm stand for the just rights of pharmacy.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Chandler, supported by Mr. Heily.

Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. G. McWhirter, proposed that a letter of condolence be sent to Mr. Attiwill with best wishes for a speedy recovery. Mr. Rothman suggested the Secretary send a suitable book also.

In closing the meeting, Mr. Scott said the fact that there was not one dissident at any meeting gave strength to the Guild's arguments with the Government.

NORTH AND NORTH-WEST N.S.W. PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION.

VISIT OF MR. ERIC SCOTT.

Report of Zone Meeting Held at Central Hotel, Tamworth, on July 4 at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. Eric Scott (Federal President of Guild), J. Little (Acting State President), R. G. Ross (Federal Merchandising Manager), B. Schaeffer (President), S. Bendeich, T. Cleary (Narrabri), D. Killip (Wee Waa), Mr. Dale (Manilla), D. Coote, K. Stanton (Barraba), W. Bullough (Bingara), R. Davies and R. Newcombe (Quirindi), F. Masters (Gunnedah), H. Kilminster (Guyra), J. Sutton (Murrumbidgee), J. Nicholson, W. Murphy, C. Cahill, W. O'Brien, A. Cohen, W. Gow, T. Newman, R. N. Hall (Tamworth).

The Chairman welcomed the guests to the meeting and introduced the visitors.

Pharmaceutical Benefits.—Mr. Scott then addressed the meeting and outlined the history of negotiations with the Federal Government up to the present time. In December, 1951, the Government had served notice of the termination of the existing contract. A Committee consisting of Government and Guild representatives had been set up to formulate a new agreement, but had been unsuccessful in reaching agreement. There were three points at issue: (1) Dispensing Fee. (2) Thomas Table. (3) The on cost mark-up. The Government argued that all three points favoured the chemist too greatly because these arrangements were made under the Chifley Scheme, which was a comprehensive compounding scheme.

The Guild, however, argued that there should be no reduction in any of the three points because:—

- (1) The book work is too high.
- (2) D.D. Fee is too low.
- (3) There is no payment for writing out repeat authorisations.
- (4) The removal of lines and changes without notice.
- (5) Quick movers are transferred to Regulation 14A.

P.M.S.

The Guild has been pressing for some time for an "individually priced" scheme. The Government had stated that it was unable to implement this at present, and suggested the following:—

- (1) P.M.S. Formulary to be prepriced.
- (2) All recurring formulae to be prepriced.
- (3) A list of expensive drugs to form a separate group—any formula in which these occur to be priced according to formula and cost of drug added.
- (4) Group S to remain the same.

No agreement had been reached yet.

The following motion, moved by R. Newcombe, seconded by D. Killip, was carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting fully support the Federal Council in its negotiations with the Government, and in the event of a crisis we pledge ourselves to deal only through the Guild, and that we call on the State President to circularise the motion to all Guild members in the State, requesting their signed pledge of support, and that it also be sent to all other registered pharmacists in the State of N.S.W."

Mr. Ross then addressed the meeting, and stressed the importance of supporting Guild Contract lines.

Amongst the lines he mentioned were Ipana toothpaste. Although sales were high, he felt that even better results could be obtained by more active support.

He pointed out the outstanding success of the comparatively new Guild Line—Relaxa Tabs.

Hearing Aid Project.

Mr. Ross stated that it was anticipated that the "Australaid" Hearing Aid Project would be an outstanding success, and commended it to members. Pharmacy was the logical outlet for hearing aids. It was an outstanding product at the right price.

Mr. C. J. Cahill suggested to Mr. Ross that efforts be made to bring Barrier Cream into Guild Contract.

Mr. B. Schaeffer then moved a vote of thanks to the visitors for their presence, and brought the meeting to a close.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S ANNUAL DINNER.

Florida House, Rose Bay, was the venue of this year's Annual Dinner which took place on June 17. An excellent menu, fine weather, cosy surroundings and good company made the night an outstanding success.

There were a number of guests present, including the Minister for Health, Hon. M. O'Sullivan, M.L.A., the Under Secretary, Health Department, Mr. G. R. Cameron, and Dr. Angus Murray (representing the B.M.A.).

The loyal toast was proposed by the President of the Society, Mr. E. G. Hall, who spoke of the position in the community occupied by the pharmacist. Pharmacy, he said, seemed to be a strange profession to those not intimately connected with it. The average person was unable to understand the scope and nature of a pharmacist's job.

While a large proportion of chemists kept an open shop, pharmacists were still a peculiar race of shopkeepers bound by their training to serve the public professionally, and acting as a liaison between the doctor and the public. Chemists were proud of this fact—and the fact that each year the chemist was assuming a more important role as new drugs and techniques were developed. Ultimately, he forecast, the chemist and the doctor would become indissoluble partners, and he hoped that the words "Pharmacy" and "Service" would remain synonymous. The keynote to success in pharmacy was fair trading. Cheap commercialism must not become the prime consideration.

Pharmaceutical chemists should support the Society and the Guild, which gave the lead to the highest standards of professional conduct. With their assistance pharmacy could withstand all inroads to the profession.

The response to the toast was made by Mr. J. Little, Acting President of the Guild. Mr. Little said he was



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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

disappointed that Mr. Hall had not accompanied him when he recently toured New South Wales on Guild matters. Striking evidence of loyalty to Guild and Society were then observed. This co-operation over the last few years had been instrumental in raising the prestige of pharmacy. He felt that "Service to the Public" was already a slogan of pharmacy.

The speaker congratulated the Society for its initiative in holding annual dinners which provided opportunities for pharmacists to get together away from business to discuss matters of common interest.

Our Guests.

Mr. Ken Powell proposed the toast "Our Guests." The Annual Dinner, he said, had become the most important function in the calendar of pharmacy. It gave the Society an opportunity of paying honour to all those people associated with pharmacy who had shown their high regard for the profession by their presence at the meeting. In the Minister, Mr. O'Sullivan, pharmacy had a great friend. He was, as was the speaker, an old "Paddingtonian," and was familiarly known as "Morrie." The Society was very fortunate in having Mr. O'Sullivan as Minister for Health, and Mr. G. Cameron as Under Secretary. He welcomed Dr. Angus Murray of the B.M.A. as representative of that Association, with which pharmacy had a close liaison, based on mutual appreciation of the work which could be done by both bodies for the welfare of the community at large.

Professor Thorp, Professor of Pharmacology, was particularly well known and needed no introduction. He was a stalwart of pharmacy and a driving force in pharmaceutical education in New South Wales. Professor Thorp would shortly be leaving for overseas to attend a Medical Convention, and would no doubt be able to learn a great deal more about pharmaceutical education while in America and Great Britain.

Mr. W. R. Cutler, as President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia and New Zealand, and Mr. O. Leggo, as Federal Treasurer of the Guild, were both men whose actions spoke as well as they did themselves. The speaker also welcomed Mr. Kellahe, Chief Pharmacist in New South Wales of the Commonwealth Health Department; Jimmie Little, who was doing yeoman service in the absence of Les Smith; Ted Cosgrave, Registrar of the Board (whom the speaker referred to as a quiet but efficient worker); Mr. S. Wright, Senior Lecturer at the Sydney University and also a registered pharmaceutical chemist; Mr. S. Palfreyman, representing the Chemists' Sub-Branch of the R.S.S. & A.I.L.A.—all honoured guests of the Society.

The Society was also pleased to welcome Mrs. D. Fairfax as President of the Women Pharmacists' Association and Mr. W. J. Wilkinson, President of the Sydney University Pharmaceutical Association, representing the coming generation of pharmacists.

The Minister's Address.

The Minister thanked the Society for its very gracious compliment in inviting him, the Under Secretary and the Registrar to the dinner. For three Departmental representatives to be included in such a gathering made the honour more outstanding. Mr. O'Sullivan said he had known Mr. Powell's father and his father before him. He congratulated Arthur Powell in leaving a son as Hon. Treasurer of the Society. The Ministry of Health was an important portfolio, and his mind sometimes recalled his service as Minister for Transport, when, contrary to the old saying, he "could not please any of the people any of the time."

The Minister related several amusing happenings, but felt that any success in his present capacity was due to the co-operation and loyalty of his staff, par-

ticularly to Mr. Cameron as Under Secretary and Mr. Cosgrave as Registrar. Recent legislation introduced by his Government would, he was sure, raise the status of pharmacy, and at last give the Board a greater measure of control over poisons. Administration of the new Poisons Act would be left in the hands of the Board. (An incident relating to the use of a shirt button in place of an aspirin tablet caused merriment.)

Mr. O'Sullivan then formally thanked the Society for the invitation, and wished it every success in the future.

Other Speakers.

Dr. Murray spoke of the close liaison now evident between chemist and doctor. Professor Thorp dealt with the progress made in Pharmaceutical Education during the last five years, and Mr. Cutler (who was somewhat instrumental in inaugurating these dinners) recalled that the American and English Associations had been founded by Quakers. He stressed the need for legislation which would protect the graduate from interference from unregistered persons, and closed his speech with a story relating to the kissing of newly-born French babies by angels. Having followed the story closely, members were then able to understand why Ted Hall made such a fine "Chairman."

The last speaker was Mr. Orion Leggo, who recalled some of his experiences in pharmacy since 1913 when pharmacy was a "Cinderella" profession. The events since then had led him to believe that one of the maxims of success in life was to "know where one man's power ends and the next man's begins." He said that the organisations of pharmacy were "strengthening the pillars, and the strength of the banisters of pharmacy's stairway, so that posterity could walk in security."

The President, in concluding the dinner, acknowledged the Society's debt to Messrs. Brian Fegent and Ken Powell, upon whose shoulders had fallen the duty of organising it.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. met at "Science House," Sydney, on July 7, there being present: Messrs. E. G. Hall, J. L. Townley, K. A. Cartwright, A. F. Winterton, A. W. West, H. W. Read, J. Shineberg, K. H. Powell, B. G. Fegent, J. F. Plunkett, W. R. Cutler and S. E. Wright.

Applications for membership were approved as follows:—

Full Members: Dennis Gordon Cliff, Lindfield; William Michael Cruickshanks, Darlinghurst; George Francis Hitchin, Kyogle; Glen Alwyn Latham, Kogarah; and Oliver Royle McCullough, Woodburn.

Reinstatements: Gwendoline Janet Bowie, Glenbrook; and Maurice Gerard Shore, North Curl Curl.

Advanced to Full Membership: Victor Chapman Giles, Mayfield; Graham Lindsay Gordon, Queanbeyan; Vincent Joseph Iacono, Haberfield; Margaret Helen McIntosh, Haberfield; Roy James McKnight, Armidale; Eric Moore, Armidale; Anthony James O'Shea, Canterbury; John Emmett O'Shea, Haberfield; Thomas Anthony Porter, Cronulla; Peter Leon David Reuben, Engadine; Mary Robyn Stratton, Fairlight; and Olga Wilson, Manly Vale.

Associate Members: Bruce William Bellingham, Colin James Green, Cecil James Twining Hooke, Richard Albert Kitchen, Neville Corbett McIntyre, Joan Fay Renwick.

Country Visits 1953:

Visit to Gosford, June 20: The Secretary said a report had been circulated.

Mr. Hall said the meeting had been keen and enthusiastic. The zone would serve a most useful purpose.

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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

Visit to Newcastle, June 21: The Secretary said the meeting had been held in Rosedale Hall, at Tighe's Hill.

Next Visit Goulburn, September 6: Mr. Powell was attending in company with the Secretary and the Guild representative.

Annual Dinner, June 17.—Mr. Fegent said everybody enjoyed themselves. Speeches had been kept to a nice length and also to the point.

First Year Apprentices' Lectures.—It was decided to hold the examination in the Great Hall on August 4. The Great Hall to be reserved accordingly.

Honour Board.—To be placed on agenda for next meeting.

P.A.A.N.Z. Conference.

Opening in the Great Hall: Mr. Hall said the Chancellor, the Deputy Chancellor and the Acting Vice-Chancellor would be present. Academic dress would be worn. Prior to the opening ceremony, those who would be on the dais would be presented to His Excellency in the Senate Room. They would then proceed to the dais.

Tape Recording: Mr. Winterton said he would investigate the technical requirements for recording on a recorder. The programme would take about 60 minutes.

It was decided to publish that applications for cards of entree to the opening should be made to the Society's rooms.

Ushers in the Great Hall: Messrs. Plunkett, Shineberg, Read, Powell, West and Fegent were nominated as ushers.

Conference Associates: It was decided to publish that members' wives could join the conference as Associates.

Ladies' Visit to Katoomba: Upon arrival at Katoomba the ladies would be tendered a reception by the Mayor and Mayoress. Arrangements were being made to broadcast proceedings over 2KA.

P.A.A.N.Z. Daily Bulletin at the Conference: Arrangements were in hand for the production of a daily bulletin.

Saturday, August 15: Fauldings were making about 12 cars available for private trips. Say, race meetings, football. (Names to be handed in.)

Extensions, Department of Pharmacology: Mr. Fegent reported on his attendance at the function to mark the opening of the extensions. Mr. Cutler also reported.

The Secretary said that a report would appear in the "A.J.P."

1953 Lecture Series.—Mr. Read said the series had concluded. He asked that a letter of thanks be sent to Frederick Stearns, also to Kodak.

Correspondence.—Premier's Department, concerning resolution on the Coronation of Her Majesty. The sentiments expressed have been conveyed to His Excellency the Governor for transmission to Her Majesty.

Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, enclosing copy of minutes of meeting of the Pharmaceutico-Medical Liaison Committee. Referred to the Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.

Dr. Hugh Hunter, British Medical Association, will soon make arrangements for date of holding of meeting of Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.

The Pharmacy Board of N.S.W., advising importation of Heroin has now been prohibited.

Mr. S. B. Morris, advising definite date has now been fixed for Mr. Wright's lecture, namely, July 17. It was decided to send word to Mr. Wright of the date, and to consider who should accompany Mr. Wright to Newcastle.

Mr. K. G. Attiwill, advising the Society's thoughts at this time are a tonic to him. It was stated that Mr. Scott had said that Mr. Attiwill was improving.

The Late A. C. Bevege.—It was reported that Mr. Bevege had passed away. It was decided to send a letter of sympathy to Mrs. Bevege. The Secretary said

that Mr. Bevege had appreciated very much the action of the Society in making him an honorary member.

Sir Hugh Linstead.—It was resolved to send a letter of congratulations to Sir Hugh Linstead on the occasion of his knighthood.

The meeting terminated at 10.55 p.m.

THE GUILD

State Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at "Science House," Sydney, on July 9, there being present: Messrs. J. Little, W. F. Pinerua, R. K. Strang, R. W. Feller, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, K. E. Thomas, O. C. V. Leggo, C. D. Bradford, K. Jordan.

Mass Meeting, Sydney, June 12, at 8 p.m.—It was reported that the meeting was well attended and solid support had been given the Federal President concerning P.B. matters.

Country Visits:

Visit to Gosford, June 20: The Secretary said the new zone had been formed. A report had been circulated. A draft constitution had been sent to the zone president.

Visit to Newcastle, June 21: The Secretary said a report would be circulated at a later date.

Next Visit Goulburn, September 6.—Mr. Strang said he would be available to attend.

Nominations for Election to State Branch Committee.—The Secretary said that nominations would close on July 14.

Annual General Meeting.—To be held at "History House" on August 31, at 8 p.m.

P.A.A.N.Z. Conference, Sydney, August, 1953.—It was mentioned that the Governor would open the conference and in attendance would be the Chancellor, the Deputy Chancellor and the Acting Vice-Chancellor. It was mentioned that Associates could join the conference by paying the fee of £2/2/-.

Proposed Chemist Only Representative.—Mr. Pinerua said the whole matter required a good deal of thought. The details needed to be worked out. It was decided that a report on the proposal should be made to the Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Leggo said the building brochure had been sent out. The Federal Council meeting would commence on Monday, October 26. Remits for inclusion in the agenda would close on August 25.

Second Delegate: It was decided that Mr. Pinerua, who had been appointed to the Building Committee, should act as Second Delegate.

Reports of Sub-Committees were dealt with as follows:—

(a) **Trade & Commerce, Planning & Publicity:** Correspondence was referred to the meeting of the Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee to be held on July 13.

(b) **Repatriation, Lodge & Hospital Dispensing:** Meeting held on July 1.

Concerning pharmaceutical benefits, Mr. Feller said that a departmental circular dated July 1, but received many days later, removed certain items from the P.B. List and restricted other items under Regulation 14A. Mr. Thomas said the matter had been noted and it had been referred to in a letter sent to Canberra.

(d) **Industrial and Early Closing:** Mr. Leece said that Mr. Con. Diamond, of Millthorpe, inquired as to the position of a boy who worked after school hours. The Secretary said it depended whether he was acting as a shop boy or a messenger boy. There was no award for messenger boys. It was decided that the Secretary should write to Mr. Diamond setting out the full position.

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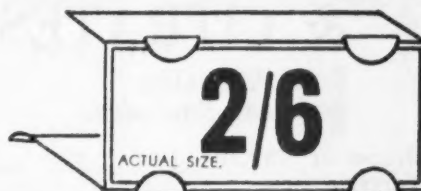
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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

It was decided that unfinished business should be dealt with by the Executive on July 14.

New Members Elected.—Gwen J. Bowie, Glenbrook; William Michael Cruickshanks, Darlinghurst; John Francis Cummings, Dulwich Hill; Leslie Louis Hannah, Revesby; Ronald Langwell, North Sydney; Ian Douglas Reed, Kogarah; John Charles Savage, Wangi; Austin Leslie Stephenson, Condell Park; Oliver Royle McCullough, Woodburn; Stuart Clift Vickers, Paddington; and Gregory James Wilkins, Binnaway.

Reinstatements.—R. K. Renwick and J. H. Constable, Yagoona; C. S. Skafe, Artarmon.

Next Meeting of State Branch Committee.—It was decided to hold the next meeting of the State Branch Committee on Thursday, August 6, instead of the 13th, as this would conflict with the P.A.A.N.Z. Conference.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

*State
News*

Mr. T. H. Hancock has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. T. H. Barker, at Torquay.

Mr. Douglas Henry Davis has taken over the pharmacy of his father, Mr. H. C. Davis, at High street, St. Kilda. Mr. D. H. Davis is the third generation of the family to carry on this pharmacy, which was established over 80 years ago.

Mr. T. H. Barker has sold his pharmacy at Torquay and purchased the old-established pharmacy of A. M. Palmer & Co., Lydiard street, Ballarat. This pharmacy was opened nearly 100 years ago by Mr. A. M. Palmer, whose grandson, Mr. R. A. Palmer, has been a partner of Mr. Frank O'Bern for many years in the carrying on of the business until its recent sale.

[High tributes to Mr. Frank O'Bern are the subject of a separate reference in this issue.—Ed.]

Business Changes.

Mr. G. F. Foley has sold his pharmacy at 174 Nepean highway, Mentone, to Mr. W. C. Gribbin, and has gone to West Australia.

Mr. J. Boltin has dissolved partnership with Mr. R. T. Bland, Coburg, and has purchased Mr. A. C. Taylor's pharmacy, Nicholson street, Footscray.

Mr. D. F. Gore has purchased Mr. K. J. Shoebridge's pharmacy at Terang.

Mr. K. J. Shoebridge has purchased Mr. G. P. Rayner's pharmacy at Mt. Beauty. Mr. G. P. Rayner has returned to N.S.W.

Miss L. O. Ludbrook has taken over Ludbrook's Pharmacy at Horsham, where Mr. D. G. Quayle will remain as manager.

Mr. K. J. Munday has opened a pharmacy at 552 Warrigal road, Holmsglen.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Hayes have opened another pharmacy in Burgundy street, Heidelberg.

Mrs. P. M. Wark and **Mr. B. N. Smith** are now partners in Masters' Pharmacy, Castlemaine, which is to be carried on under the same name.

Henry Francis & Co. have notified a change in the partnership of their firm. Mr. H. H. Richmond retired and Miss B. M. Peverill was admitted.

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS NOTIFIED.

July List.

Manager or Reliever.

Miss J. M. Allchin
Miss J. M. Allchin
W. Barber
W. Barber
D. T. Davis
D. T. Davis
N. G. Davies
N. G. Davies
C. D. Everett
Mrs. Branson
F. A. Guenther
M. W. Hall
B. L. Jacobson
Mrs. P. Kelly
W. J. Keyte
L. Krasenstein
G. M. Lewis
G. C. H. Le Plastrier
W. F. Libbis
W. F. Libbis
H. A. Malcolm

E. W. Morris
G. J. Mouritz
Miss J. M. Portch
Miss J. M. Portch
A. B. Rundie
P. L. Scott
D. W. Tattam
W. J. Taylor
A. G. Westlake
F. H. P. Wheaton
Miss M. Wray
Miss I. Maskell

Pharmacy.

E. A. L. Byrnes, Richmond.
Austin Hospital, Heidelberg.
G. L. Thomas, Warrnambool.
Denny & Day, Melbourne.
U.F.S. Dispensary, Northcote.
H. C. Heenan, Edenhope.
J. F. Oaten, Preston.
H. C. B. Henshall, South Melb.
A. J. Broberg, Carnegie.
P. Gordon, Melbourne.
R. J. Chenhall, Box Hill South.
F. Lee & Sons, Prahran.
W. F. B. Porz, Carnegie.
H. B. Winckle, East Malvern.
G. L. Belleville, Fitzroy.
F. W. Johnson, Northcote.
U.F.S. Dispensary, Brunswick.
E. H. Edwards, Kanlva.
C. J. Richards, North Essendon.
Miss C. L. Cameron, W. Footscray.
Miss M. J. Dear, Elizabeth street, Melbourne.
E. A. Rowe, Oakleigh.
W. C. Gribbin, Carlton.
J. M. Sloan, Mortlake.
L. Hamon, Numurkah.
C. K. Henshall, Wangaratta.
A. H. Thom, Warragul.
Bristow's Pharmacy, Melbourne.
Morrow's Pharmacy, Daylesford.
G. S. Flude, Elsternwick.
F. A. O'Connor, Moonee Ponds.
F. P. Denton, Hawthorn.
Mrs. L. Hughes, Moorabbin.

Mr. M. A. Laird has been appointed manager of the Northcote Branch of Clifton Hill and Northcote Dispensary. Mrs. M. L. Mills has been appointed manager Victoria street, Brunswick. Miss P. M. Hornby has been appointed manager Preston Branch, Clifton Hill and Northcote Dispensary.

CORONATION MEDALS.

Our congratulations are extended to the following recipients of the Queen's Coronation Medal:—Dr. Byron L. Stanton, Dr. Cyril Tonkin, Messrs. S. J. Reed, V. L. Mewkill, L. R. D. Stahle, G. E. Kurrle, E. Scott, A. G. Davis, H. A. Braithwaite, Sir Russell Grimwade, H. M. Gibbons, W. C. Haworth and F. C. Kent.

H.B.A. RECEIPTS FREE OF DUTY STAMPS.

We have been advised by the Director of the Hospital Benefits Association that item 15 (II) of the Third Schedule of the Stamps Act gives exemption from stamp duty to contributions received under any National Act relating to National Health insurance.

It would appear, therefore, now that the National Health Scheme is dependent upon membership of an approved association, such associations are exempt from stamp duty insofar as receipts for contributions are concerned.

LECTURES ON B.P. 1953.

Enthusiastic Response.

The series of lectures on the B.P. 1953 arranged by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society attracted the biggest attendance of members on record in the history of the Society.

Shortly after circulars were issued to members it was apparent from the number of acceptances that the lecture rooms in the College of Pharmacy would not be large enough to accommodate all who wished to

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EACH TABLET CONTAINS:

VITAMIN B ₁	5 mgm.
RIBOFLAVIN	4 mgm.
NIACINAMIDE	30 mgm.
PYRIDOXINE HCl	0.5 mgm.
VITAMIN C	30 mgm.

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VICTORIA (Continued)

attend. The Council thereupon made hurried arrangements, and secured the use of the Public Lecture Theatre in the Arts Building, University of Melbourne.

There was an attendance of approximately 400 members at the first lecture, "A Review of the B.P. 1953" by Dr. Byron L. Stanton, M.B., B.S., F.R.A.C.P., F.P.S., on July 14, and lectures by Mr. P. A. Berry, M.Sc., F.A.C.I., and Mr. A. J. Cockerott, A.S.T.C., A.A.C.I., also drew big crowds.

The remaining lectures of the series are scheduled for Wednesday, August 5, at 8 p.m., when Mr. G. K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S., will speak on "Important Drugs of the B.P. 1953—Some Recent Developments," and Tuesday, September 8, at 8 p.m., when Mr. N. C. Manning, B.Sc., F.P.S., will discuss "The B.P. 1953 in Retail Pharmaceutical Practice."

Both of these lectures will be delivered in the Public Lecture Theatre, Arts Building, University of Melbourne.

Members who wish to attend, but who have not received tickets, may obtain them on application to the Secretary.

THE PHARMACY BALL, 1953.

It is expected that the Victorian College of Pharmacy Building Fund will benefit to the extent of several hundreds of pounds from the efforts of the Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association in connection with the 1953 Ball.

Enthusiasm, talent, and much hard work on the part of the Committee, the producers, organisers, and student body, resulted in a most enjoyable function.

The St. Kilda Town Hall, with a capacity of 1250, was packed for the occasion, but nevertheless chemists, with their friends, and students, predominated in the crowd of dancers.

The review, "Pillzapoppin," produced and presented by the students is now an annual feature, which is much looked for. Considerable talent is revealed each year, and a truly enjoyable revue of great merit is staged. The 1953 show was no exception, and reflects great credit on all concerned with it. To provide a Coronation atmosphere, the stage and interior of the Town Hall were decorated with red, white and blue balloons of many shapes and sizes.

Guests were received by the President of V.P.S.A., Mr. Bert Davis and Helen Macgibbon, Secretary, who were assisted by Committee members Max Johnston, Vice-President; John Darnell, Treasurer; Glenys Turner, Ann Fagan, Jo Jennings, Jean Elder, Laurel Mineall, Doreen Morton, Ruth Bull, June Griffin, Priscilla Morgan-Payler, Lex McArthur, Kevin Davison, and Clive Morris. Interstate visitors who were in attendance included Mr. Neil Bannister, President of the Adelaide University Pharmacy Students' Association; Mr. Gerry Benjamin, Vice-President of N.U.P.S.A., 1952, President of S.U.P.A., 1951; and Miss Margaret Miller, Secretary of S.U.P.A., 1950-51.

Guests of Honour were the Acting Premier, Mr. Galvin, and Mrs. Galvin.

FIRST ANNUAL CHURCH SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Between 400 and 500 chemists with their families attended the first annual church service in St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne, on Sunday, July 26, at 11 a.m. Earlier in the year, Roman Catholic members attended a special communion in St. Patrick's Cathedral. In 1954 and thereafter, it is the intention of the Council of the Society to arrange for the two services to be held on the same Sunday, if that should prove practicable.

In his sermon at St. Paul's, the Archbishop of Melbourne, Dr. J. J. Booth, referred to the marvellous developments in the field of medicine in recent years.

and emphasised the value of the service of all branches of the healing arts. He stressed the need for observance of moral obligations over and above statutory obligations. He said, "Pharmacists, in company with other similar groups, have come to this service as part of their acknowledgment that man's best work is accomplished when prayer and action are conjoined."

Referring to the Society's Code of Ethics, Dr. Booth said: "It aims at maintaining the highest traditions of the profession and protects the public in many ways."

"It is good to read such high ideals of service in an age of strong temptations to self-interest as the only motive in business or profession."

The two lessons were read by Mr. Ivan J. Thompson, President of the Society, and Mr. F. N. Lee, a member of the Society and a Past President of the Conference of the Churches of Christ in Victoria.

DANGEROUS DRUGS AND SPECIFIED DRUGS PRESCRIPTIONS MUST SHOW THE PRESCRIBER'S NAME AND ADDRESS AND THE PATIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS.

In this issue will be found reports of prosecutions of a number of chemists for breaches of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations.

The charges include the dispensing of prescriptions for Dangerous Drugs which did not show the name and address of prescriber and patient.

No chemist has been charged where this is the only offence detected, but the prosecutions have the effect of drawing attention to the requirement, a breach of which could lead to a charge of non-observance of the Regulations.

A chemist can be placed in an embarrassing situation if a prescription which he believes to be genuine is lacking in one essential part. After discussion between representatives of the Pharmacy Board and the British Medical Association, a copy of the following statement has been posted to Victorian doctors and chemists:—

"Legal requirements concerning the writing and issue of Dangerous and Specified Drugs.

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria has drawn attention to certain legal obligations of medical practitioners concerning the writing and issue of prescriptions for Dangerous and Specified Drugs.

The possibility that medical practitioners will probably be proceeded against for infringement of the Regulations indicates that the question is one of some importance, and should receive the consideration and attention of all members.

The following are the important provisions to which attention has been directed:—

1. A prescription for a Dangerous Drug or a Specified Drug shall be **in writing**, shall be **dated** and **signed** with the usual signature of the person authorised to give it, and shall specify **his own address and the name and address of the person for whom the prescription is given**;
2. No prescription shall be given for the supply of a Dangerous Drug or a Specified Drug otherwise than in accordance with the foregoing conditions;
3. Every medical practitioner who writes a prescription containing a Dangerous Drug or a Specified Drug shall write on such prescription the **maximum number of times it is to be dispensed**. (Note particularly that directions such as "repeat as required," "repeat when necessary," etc., have no legal significance, and do not comply with the requirement of the Regulations.)

Following the establishment of a Drug Bureau in the Victorian Police Department, chemists have been prosecuted for dispensing Dangerous Drugs prescriptions which in one or more respects do not comply with the Regulations, e.g. the prescriber's address or the address of the patient has been omitted or the number of times the prescription is to be repeated (not exceeding four times) has not been stated.

It has therefore been necessary for the Pharmacy Board to warn all chemists that they are liable to be prosecuted if they dispense a prescription for a Dangerous or Specified Drug which does not fully comply with the Regulations. The Board has emphasised that it cannot expect the chemist to take the full responsibility under the Regulations.

A great deal of embarrassment on all sides will be saved if all medical practitioners will observe the conditions of the Regulations and, if on occasion some essential particular is inadvertently omitted from a prescription, will rectify the omission promptly on request from the chemist.

Two other provisions in the Regulations have also been brought to notice by the Pharmacy Board, viz.:

(1) No provision is made in the Regulations for Dangerous Drugs or Specified Drugs to be supplied on telephoned orders, except in case of emergency and the Board draws a distinction between emergency and convenience. Where a prescription for a Dangerous Drug has been given verbally in a case of emergency, it must be reduced to writing forthwith and the written prescription delivered to the chemist who dispensed it.

(2) A medical practitioner is required to keep a detailed record of all Dangerous Drugs which he acquires, and also of each quantity used, supplied or administered.

On the question of the requirement of prescriptions generally it is interesting to note the following provision contained in Section 16 of the Medical Act 1928:

"16. Every written prescription of a legally qualified medical practitioner shall be dated and bear the address and usual signature (including surname) of such practitioner."

Every such practitioner who contravenes or does not comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not more than Five pounds."

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VICTORIA (Continued)

The Sixth Schedule which lists Dangerous Drugs and Specified Drugs includes, among many others, the following substances, prescriptions for which require the names and addresses of both **prescriber** and **patient**:—Morphine, Cocaine, Barbiturates, Antibiotics, Antihistamines, Dexedrine, Oestrogens and very many compound forms of such drugs.

MR. FRANK O'BERN, WELL-KNOWN BALLARAT CHEMIST, RETIRES AFTER 60 YEARS IN PHARMACY.

One of the most lovable personalities in Pharmacy, Mr. Frank O'Bern, of Ballarat, retired from pharmacy early this month. He served his apprenticeship in Ballarat and spent practically the whole of his pharmaceutical career there, after qualifying in December, 1899. His genial manner endeared him to customers and fellow-pharmacists alike, and such sadness as might have been felt at the thought of losing Mr. O'Bern from their midst—he is to live in retirement at Hawthorn—was not allowed to intrude at the complimentary dinner tendered to Mr. O'Bern at Craig's Hotel, Ballarat, on the night of July 10 by his pharmaceutical confreres of Ballarat and nearby towns, augmented by a number of friends from the city.

Those who sat down to dinner under the chairmanship of Mr. Walter C. Gear were the Mayor of Ballarat, Cr. A. W. Nicholson, Messrs. Eric Scott, I. J. Thompson, H. A. Braithwaite, W. R. Iliffe, F. C. Kent, T. G. Allen, W. W. Ashley, D. L. Ardagh, T. H. Barker, W. J. Cornell, R. J. Dolan, F. H. Franklin, H. V. Gear, V. F. Gemmola, A. S. Graham, C. Jackman, J. M. Kennedy, C. Lelean, C. Molloy, W. B. Maine, R. A. Palmer, J. L. Russell, C. P. A. Taylor, and G. E. A. Taylor.

The attendance of the Mayor of Ballarat at this function on the night when he had two other engagements to fulfil was accepted as a distinct compliment to the guest of honour, and was acknowledged by the chairman in his proposing of the health of the mayor prior to his departure at 8.30 p.m.

Toast to Mr. O'Bern.

Mr. J. M. Kennedy, who proposed this toast, said those present were gathered together to pay tribute to a man who had spent 60 years in pharmacy. That in itself was a very commendable achievement. But it was not the time a man spent in a profession so much as what he did in the course of his job that really counted. They wished to pay tribute to Frank O'Bern not for the time he had spent in pharmacy, but for what he had put into pharmacy (applause). From the remarks of other speakers to follow, they would gain a complete picture of the man they were honouring. Although they were interested mainly in the pharmaceutical side, it must be remembered that Frank O'Bern was a man who had done a lot for Ballarat—he had been an active citizen, and active in sports such as rowing and bowls, also in the Old Colonists' Club and many other phases of the social life of Ballarat. He would like to conclude by saying that when Frank O'Bern moved away in a few weeks' time, he would take with him something that money could not buy, namely, the good fellowship, the goodwill and the blessings of his fellow men and the good wishes of all present and many others that he would be spared for a long time to enjoy his retirement (applause).

Mr. Kennedy's remarks were supported by a number of speakers. The highlights of their remarks might be summarised in the following extracts from the speeches made:

Mr. F. C. Kent: "On most occasions I would almost plead to be left off a toast list, but not when the opportunity is presented to acknowledge Frank O'Bern's services to pharmacy . . . One of the memories I

carry is the great enjoyment and merriment of the Board and Council at stories recounted by Mr. O'Bern, whose subtleties were beyond me! Frank O'Bern was one who spoke after mature thought and always had something worthwhile to say . . . Although it is some years since Frank O'Bern retired from the Pharmacy Board, our memories of him have never dimmed."

Mr. Eric Scott (Federal President of the Guild): ". . . In the days when Mr. A. W. McGibbony conceived the gigantic plan of the Guild, Frank O'Bern, as one of the country delegates, often turned contention into harmony by a timely story or interjection. He taught us the unselfishness inherent in pharmacy. Of all the professional and trade organisations in Australia, pharmacy is the richest in voluntary labour and Frank O'Bern is an epitome of that. At all times he gave everything he had in him to pharmacy. He tackled



Mr. Frank O'Bern.

problems—he did not leave them suspended in mid-air—and he sought for a solution of those problems. No country district could ever have had a more friendly and efficient representative than Ballarat had in Frank O'Bern . . . Men of Frank O'Bern's type are the backbone of pharmacy. He is modest and retiring, but I would say he has got in him a lot of strength, a lot of courage and ability. In 60 years he has missed only one day from business." Mr. Scott concluded by saying: "Frank, I am terribly sorry to see you retire, happy to be here when you are retiring, and I hope in your retirement you will have all the health and friendship of your cobbles during those 60 years of service."

Mr. H. A. Braithwaite (President of the Pharmacy Board): "I bring to this gathering greetings from all the members of the Pharmacy Board and the fondest memories of our association with Frank O'Bern . . . Frank did not speak readily and quickly, but when

VICTORIA (Continued)

he opened his mouth what he had to say was worth listening to. There was a human slant to his outlook that lingers pleasantly in our minds. Frank could bring into the dry and often distasteful jobs the Board has to do a human slant that brought about a reasonable handling of problems. Many a youngster was helped over the stile of examination work by Frank O'Bern giving reassurance under the stress of examinations."

Mr. I. J. Thompson (President of the Pharmaceutical Society): "It is a great pleasure to come to Ballarat on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria and pay tribute to Frank O'Bern, who for so many years has been such a respected member of the Pharmaceutical Society. Allowing for the Guild and the Pharmacy Board, after all it was the Pharmaceutical Society in which Frank O'Bern was first a member in pharmacy. Never a more kindly or friendly person could one have alongside him at a meeting than Frank O'Bern... Whilst we pay tribute to this gentleman, this splendid worker for pharmacy for so many years, I am quite sure that as he lays down the torch Ballarat will not be lacking in young men to pick up that torch and carry on Frank O'Bern's magnificent work."

Mr. W. R. Iliffe (President of the Victorian Branch of the Guild): "I am delighted to be here tonight and join with you in saying farewell to one who has given such tremendous service to pharmacy as Frank O'Bern has given. Frank O'Bern has maintained a record of achievement of which he should be very proud. On those occasions when I have come to Ballarat on official duties Frank O'Bern has made me feel as though I had known him all my pharmaceutical life."

Mr. T. G. Allen conveyed greetings and best wishes on behalf of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. and the Board of Management of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

Mr. Geoff Taylor, a former apprentice of Mr. O'Bern, spoke of their happy relations, of the tremendous personal following Mr. O'Bern won for himself in Ballarat, and of the courteous way Mr. O'Bern in the course of time accepted his resignation and facilitated his entry into the ranks of the master pharmacists in Ballarat. There were the lighter sides—for instance, early in his experience when he had been making a preparation containing Balsam of Peru he tossed the spatula into the sink, turned the tap on and thought nothing of it until some muttering in a vocabulary he could still remember awakened him to the fact that there were some things tap water of itself would not do! Then there was the occasion when some of the staff used a hypodermic syringe to inject quinine into Frank's luncheon orange! (Laughter.) Finally, he wished to thank Frank O'Bern for the happy years he had spent with him and their subsequent association.

Mr. R. A. Palmer, Mr. O'Bern's partner in A. M. Palmer & Co., said the business was founded by his grandfather nearly 100 years ago. Going through the records, he reached the point where Frank O'Bern joined, and that was 60 years ago. There was not one person in Ballarat who could say anything amiss about Frank O'Bern, who was associated first with his (Mr. Palmer's) father and later himself. It would be a loss to everybody in Ballarat when Frank O'Bern moved away.

Mr. W. B. Maine, of Creswick, a friend of Mr. O'Bern for many years, said with the departure of Frank O'Bern he could claim to be the oldest chemist in Ballarat. Over the years he had seen a lot of ups and downs in pharmacy—there were periods when the calling was in a very parlous condition, and it was due to the energy, the wisdom and the long-range thought of men like Frank O'Bern and his colleagues in the different organisations that they had reached the greatly im-

proved conditions of today. (Hear, hear.) Frank O'Bern did not roll himself up into a cocoon and look after only his own interests; he took the broad view of things and they had to thank him for the position they were in today. His was an example that could well be emulated by the younger generation of pharmacists. In addition to his activities in pharmacy, Frank O'Bern had proved himself a most estimable citizen. He had been closely connected with sport and social activities, and everywhere he went he always gained the respect and the admiration of those with whom he came into contact. He came now to the real point: During his long sojourn in Ballarat, Frank O'Bern had made many friends, but better still, the friends he had made he had held, and that was due to his unselfish nature and his sterling qualities. In time of trouble he always extended a cheerful and helpful hand. Mr. Maine concluded by saying: "He has now thought fit to take respite from his labours, and I am sure everybody inside pharmacy and outside of pharmacy will join in hoping that he will be long spared to enjoy the fruits of his good works and his integrity, and while wishing him all the best for the future we all together, and particularly the chemists of Ballarat, regret the departure of an estimable citizen, an efficient pharmacist, and to those who have had the privilege of his friendship, a true and valued friend." (Applause.)

The chairman invited any others present who might wish spontaneously to supplement the remarks of the earlier speakers to do so, and his offer was availed of by Mr. C. P. A. Taylor, Mr. W. J. Cornell, Mr. W. W. Ashley, Mr. F. D. Barker (the purchaser of Mr. O'Bern's business), Mr. C. O. Lelean (Daylesford), and Mr. C. W. Jackman, each of whom added a sincere tribute to those already paid to the guest of honour.

After summarising the thoughts expressed by the speakers, the chairman announced apologies for unavoidable absence from a number of chemists in Ballarat and nearby towns. The chairman then handed to Mr. O'Bern as a memento of the occasion a case of pipes, a tobacco pouch and a gold wristlet watch.

Mr. O'Bern's Response.

"Mr. Chairman and friends: I am a little overwhelmed. I hardly know where to start, but I will know when to knock off—it will simply be for want of breath or adequate words to express my appreciation of the high compliment you have paid me. It is unprecedented, and personally I feel that it is quite undeserved. If it were earned at all or a percentage of that praise had been earned it was on my part quite an accident that it should have happened. It happens to have been just a queer combination of circumstances that dragged me out of my obscurity, if we can put it that way, as being just a chemist. I started off at the early age of 15 on the four years of apprenticeship, and after passing the Intermediate Examination, I had to wait two years before I could sit for the final. I did not go to the College of Pharmacy, much to my regret in one way, but at that time there was a different attitude in that matter on the part of chemists in the country. Both in Ballarat and Bendigo the Schools of Mines provided alternative sources of training. They had quite efficient lecturers, especially in chemistry at the Ballarat School of Mines. Back in 1894 Danny Walker, as we called him, had come from the University of Manchester, an Englishman who was a very sound teacher of practical chemistry under Professor Micah Smith, who many of those present would remember by name or repute.

"It might be a revelation to know also of the expenses of apprentices in those times. We paid £100 or more by way of premium and started off in the first year receiving wages of 5/- per week, which was increased in the succeeding years to (I think) 10/-, 16/- and 16/-.

The cost of education was commensurate, and for 15 guineas we got three years' lectures at the School of Mines.

"In those two years while I was waiting to sit for the final examination, you would not exactly commend

VICTORIA (Continued)

what I did. I was quite young and healthy, and Ballarat Rowing Club and the principal beverage—well, that has not changed except that it has got less, I mean as regards the containers! But the eventual container had a wonderful capacity, and as I had been born in a hotel and still lived in one, I started younger than most of them, and I drank a good deal of the prevalent "fodder." Then I had to sit for my final—that was the devil's own job. I went up and failed; up again in three months and managed to get through. From then on I jogged along quietly. There was a good deal in those days in dispensing work—no injectibles which kept death at bay or possibly frightened it off. I seem to have lived longer than the present generation have prospect of living.

"I went on my way and it was due to the late C. L. Butchers that I ever went on the Pharmaceutical Society Council. There was an idea you had to have representatives from the country. He insisted I should go on to that show. Well, I followed the line of least resistance.

"Mr. A. W. McGibbony got the idea of the Guild—always a mass of detail (I have got one of the original books of Mr. McGibbony)—anyhow, he convinced me it was the line of least resistance. Sooner than listen to any more of it, I agreed with it!

"Then the Guild started, and I remember we did devote a good deal of our time to the meetings, and a good deal of our intelligence apart from the meetings we thought might have some hope of getting through. Mr. McGibbony's bit of an idea fructified and has grown into more than a garden—a real botanical museum.

"I always had faith in the idea of the combination of chemists, and also in their integrity and their intelligence. The thing that has convinced me is that it has proved a great asset to pharmacy in general, and I think in its reaction on the health of the people. I am not a great holder with the socialisation of everything that comes along in the way of public health. It has got to be paid for some time or other, and we think we are getting it free. Still, of course, as soon as you get your income tax assessment, that is another myth exploded.

"I have gone from one thing to another, and been shoved along through the efforts of my friends, certainly not through any effort of my own. I certainly enjoyed it and it taught me more consideration for others. It developed the good in me to blossom into something like a flower. It certainly was not nourished in the ordinary way that flowers are, with water!

"Gentlemen and friends: this night has really been a revelation to me. It is the highest compliment I could ever imagine could be paid to anyone, and least of all to my own self. The various speakers have dug up virtues which I did not know I possessed, but to find that that has been of some little use, that you think so (and this evening itself in such a friendly atmosphere is sufficient evidence)—it is simply amazing. I am too overwhelmed to do more than give you my sincere thanks, and to say you have sent me away prouder and happier than I have ever been in my whole life. I thank you very sincerely, gentlemen." (Applause.)

A very happy evening broke up at 10.45 p.m.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on July 8, at 2 p.m.

Present.—Mr. H. A. Braithwaite (President) in the chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, W. R. Iliffe, N. C. Manning, W. Wishart and the Registrar.

Mr. A. W. Callister, who had been on sick leave, was also in attendance for portion of the time, and was given a warm welcome by the President and members, who expressed pleasure that Mr. Callister was sufficiently recovered in health to come in to the meeting.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled. Letters submitted included the following:

From F. H. Faulding and Co. Ltd., regarding conditions of sale of Ascotin tablets. Notified that these were covered by Part II of the Second Schedule to the Poisons Act. An Inspector had inadvertently informed some chemists that Part I of the Schedule applied. Steps were being taken to correct this.

To Dr. J. H. Lindell, conveying congratulations of the Board on his appointment as Chairman of the Hospitals and Charities Commission.

From a country police station, with reference to the accidental poisoning of a child by a pipe cleaning preparation consisting of 95 per cent. caustic soda. Inquiries regarding labelling, packaging, etc., to be investigated.

From the Victorian Branch of the Guild, inquiring if the Board regarded procaine penicillin as a poison within the meaning of the Poisons Schedules. A reply was sent in the affirmative.

From a pharmacist, notifying loss of a quantity of cocaine during process of manufacture of eye drops. Statutory declaration requested, and matter held in abeyance until receipt of this.

From the Pharmacy Board of South Australia, inquiring if material from the Victorian Board's Memorandum of Practical Training in Pharmacy could be used. Permission granted.

To the Superintendent of Weights and Measures, conveying Board's view in regard to section of regulations relating to the printing of mirror images of scale on apothecaries measures.

To the Victorian Branch of the Guild, intimating that the subject of Interstate prescriptions for Dangerous and Specified Drugs would be listed for consideration at the forthcoming conference of Pharmacy Boards.

From W. S. Jones, solicitor, applying for extension of permit for carrying on pharmacy of the late R. J. Anderson. Six months granted.

From Sandhurst and Northern District Trustees Co., applying for extension of permit to carry on the pharmacy of the late R. J. Coakley, of Castlemaine. Three months granted.

Formal Business.—The following formal business was transacted:

Applications for Registration.—Graeme Symes Bell, Bruno Benjamin Bry, John Theodore De Ravin, Margaret Jessie Dodgshun, Yvonne Elizabeth Fidge, Graham Kemsley Gunner, Maxwell William Hall, Patrice Marie Henderson, Rex Lawson Lowell, Kenneth Allan Wanden, Margaret Grace Weaver, Adrienne Nancy Carter, Jennifer Margaret Speirs, Stuart Rae Anderson (Final Exam., Vic.) and Brian John Richards (Cert. Ph. Bd. of S.A.) were registered.

Restoration of Name to Register: Venora Sophia Adelaide Trood (Mrs. Gibson).

Erasures from Register: Henry Clifton Percy (decd. 23/5/53); Stephen Gordon Hollow (decd. 25/6/53); Alexander Finnings Turner (decd. 30/6/53).

Managers and Relievers Notified: 47.

Business Changes Notified: 13.

New Business Opened: 1.

Apprenticeship Indentures Registered: 12.

Apprenticeship Indentures Suspended: 6.

Apprenticeship Indentures Transferred: 4.

Apprenticeship Indentures Cancelled: 2.

Certificates of Exemption Issued: 10.

Certificates of Identity Issued: 6.

Opium Permits Issued: 15.

Permits to Purchase Cyanide Issued: 3.

Licences as General Dealers in Poisons Issued: 6.

Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances Issued: 22.

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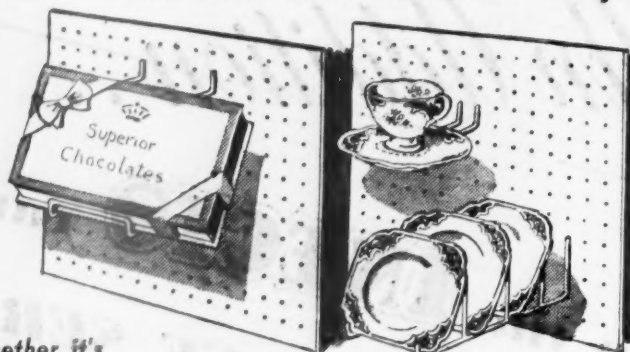
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VICTORIA (Continued)

Police Reports re Poisonings: 1 Lysol, fatal; 1 Strychnine, fatal; 1 Nicotine Sulphate, fatal.

Applications for Hospital to be in Possession of Dangerous Drugs: 3.

Intermediate Examination in Botany.—The Examiner in Botany submitted a report on the examination held on June 10. This disclosed that 103 candidates passed, 28 failed and 2 were absent. The following are the names of the candidates granted conditional passes. These passes will be confirmed if, at the November examination, the candidates pass in the remaining subjects of the Intermediate Examination, or qualify under the examination regulations for partial passes:—

Aberdeen, Heather Sadie	Leete, Heather Isobel
Aitken, Helen Jane	Linton, Richard Martyn
Aldred, Dorothy Kathryn	Lipa, Ervin
Arnall, Bruce McKinnon	Lumsden, David Cairns
Barrow, Joseph	Lund, Marjorie Anne
Barrow, Peggy Elaine	MacGibbon, Helen Mary
Baxter, Enid Noel	Messenger, Philip Wil-
Beckefeld, Keith Alfred	loughby
Bennet, Mary Glover	Monichon, Peter Reginald
Benton, Donald Robert	Morgan-Payler, Muriel Pris-
Beyer, Thomas Henry	cilla
Bray, Ian Aland	Morris, Clive William
Broome, Judith Irene	Mountain, Kenneth Ray-
Burge, Beryl Edith	mond
Carlane, David George	McAllister, Shirley Beatrice
Casey, Bryan Lewis	McAlpin, Margery Jean
Cohen, Esther Beverley	McDonald, Bruce Henry
Coppock, John Robertson	McDonald, Dolores
Cosgrave, Bryan Peter	McKay, Patricia Ann
Cram, Peter Francis	Nelson, Stanley Howard
Crawford, John McKenzie	Oscar, Geoffrey Malcolm
Daniel, John Alfred	Paterson, Margaret Jean
Davis, Albert Edward	Phelan, Elizabeth Ann
Davidson, Kevin L.	Praetz, Pauline Elsie
Dent, Ian Leonard	Practor, Nils Cornelius
Doyle, Margaret Frances	Purdy, Graeme Miller
Ellis, Merle Thelma	Rainey, Alan John
Embury, John Graeme	Ramkhelawan, Prahalad
Evans, Marie Therese	Ramsay, Ian Keith
Fleming, John Leon	Read, Janifer
France, Geoffrey Brian	Reilly, Lionel Keith
Gilmour, Ian William	Rewell, John Barrett
Goodridge, Jack Amos	Roseby, Graham Leon
Gor, Maurice	Schwarz, Stephen
Griffin, June Ann	Shaw, John Maxwell
Halprin, David Lazer	Shnider, Harry
Hanger, Ian Ronald	Spence, Nancy Lilian
Hariprasad, Ganga Ram	Spencer, John Charles
Horner, Anne Elizabeth	Standfield, Neil Robert
Hayes, Mabel Pearl	Sterck, Pauline Fairlie
Homann, David George	Stewart, Donald Ian
Inglis, Ian Robert	Stokes, Mark James
James, Henry Barriemore	Stokie, Donald George
James, Howard Grenville	Taylor, Catherine Rae
Johnston, Margaret Muriel	Thurecht, Keith Colin
Jonas, Charles Ian	Titcher, Warren Stanley
Kalaf, Jack	Turnour, Glenis Margaret
Karpoozes, Michael George	Tyrer, Athalie Gloria J.
Kennett, Helen Dorothea	Upson, Graham Robert
Kneebone, Nanette Belle	Wilson, Valerie
Kulpa, Dennis Milton	Wood, Barbara
Lee, Maurice Ramon	Woodgate, Patricia
Leete, Beverley W.	Wright, Beverly Judith

Error in Publication of Examination Results.—The Registrar reported that an error had been made in publication of the May/June Final Examination results. This was due to the transposition of two of the papers, as a result of which one candidate who had failed was announced passed, and a candidate who had passed was marked failed. Both candidates had been

advised of the mistake, and an application was now before the Board from the candidate who had not been successful. After examination of the whole of the circumstances the Board resolved that the candidate be advised that in the Board's opinion it would be necessary to sit for the examination again, and that if requested, the Board would arrange for a special examination in the subject to be given.

Duplicates of Dangerous Drugs Prescriptions.—The Registrar reported that correspondence with other States on this subject was now complete. All States reported that they had not experienced serious difficulty from the practice of chemists retaining duplicates of Dangerous Drugs prescriptions under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act, Repatriation Agreement and Pensioners' Medical Scheme. One State had passed legislation legalising the practice.

In view of the opinions expressed the Board resolved that no further action in the matter be taken at present.

Chinifon Powder.—A request was received from the Department of Health that the Board consider the desirability of scheduling this substance. Referred to Poisons Schedules Advisory Panel for comment.

Application for Restoration of Name.—Application for the restoration of a name of a pharmacist erased under the provisions of Section 88 of the Medical Act 1938, Part III, was again considered and deferred.

Supply of Specified and Dangerous Drugs to Ships.—A letter was received from a pharmaceutical chemist suggesting the need for revision of the regulations relating to the supply of Specified Drugs and Dangerous Drugs to ships.

It was resolved that this matter be listed for consideration at the next meeting.

Breaches of Dangerous Drugs Regulations.—Several reports were received from the police and from the Board's Inspectors concerning breaches of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations. The President said he had examined the files closely. In some instances the infringements were serious. The Board instructed, after consideration, that legal proceedings be taken in several cases, and in others that warnings be issued.

Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.—The President reported that he had attended a meeting of the Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee on June 16. Several matters relating to Dangerous Drugs were discussed, and in particular the requirements of a valid prescription for Dangerous Drugs and Specified Drugs. It had been pointed out that a medical practitioner was required under the provisions of the Medical Act, Part I, to include his own name and address and the patient's name and address on every prescription written by him. The Dangerous Drugs Regulations made a similar provision in relation to Dangerous and Specified Drugs, and required also that the maximum number of times such prescriptions were to be dispensed should be written on them by the prescriber.

Pharmaceutical chemists had been warned that they would be prosecuted for dispensing prescriptions which did not comply with these requirements, and it is probable that proceedings would be taken against medical practitioners who issued prescriptions which were not in accordance with the regulations.

The meeting agreed that the requirements should be brought strongly to the notice of medical practitioners, and B.M.A. representatives had agreed to include a statement on the matter with their next circular to members. The President said such a statement would be prepared and forwarded to the B.M.A.

Financial.—The monthly financial statement was presented by the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. W. Wishart, and accounts totalling £609/15/9 were passed for payment.

Next Meeting.—It was resolved that the next meeting of the Board be held on Wednesday, August 5, at 2 p.m.

The meeting terminated at 5.30 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**Council Meeting**

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on July 1, at 9.30 a.m.

Present.—The President, Mr. I. J. Thompson, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. L. Hull, L. Hamon, L. Long, V. G. Morieson, E. Scott, G. H. Williams, and the Secretary.

Special Meeting of the Council.—The President reported that a special meeting of the Council to discuss Pharmaceutical Education prior to the Sydney Conference had yet to be called. There would therefore be a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee to discuss this and other Conference matters before August.

It was agreed that the question of education be dealt with by the Liaison Committee, and that the Council be called together at an earlier hour for further discussion in Council prior to the next meeting.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following letters were dealt with:—

From Mr. K. G. Attiwill, expressing thanks for message of sympathy and good wishes from the Council.

From Messrs. E. G. Leete, G. W. Fawaz, and N. Theg-gie, thanking the Council for messages of sympathy.

From a First Year student, advising retirement from course for the year, owing to serious illness. Noted, and direction given that portion of fee paid be refunded.

From Mr. J. Hartley, who completed First Year course in 1950, applying for permission to resume lectures in 1954. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for resumption of apprenticeship. Application granted.

From the Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association, intimating that the proceeds from the Pharmacy Ball, to be held on July 20, would be donated to the College Building Fund. The Council expressed their gratitude to the Students' Association, and resolved that a donation be paid to the Ball fund.

From the Secretary of His Excellency, the Governor of Victoria, thanking the Council for message of loyalty to the Queen on the occasion of her coronation, and that the message would be forwarded for transmission to Her Majesty.

To Professor King, Department of Pathology, University of Melbourne, conveying thanks for gift of Materia Medica cabinet.

To pharmacists who had received coronation medals, congratulating them.

From the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, forwarding copies of minutes of Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee held on May 14. Copies distributed to members of the Victorian Committee.

To the Superintendent of Telephones, supporting applications of several members for installation of telephones.

To Sir Hugh Linstead, Secretary, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, congratulating him on Knighthood conferred by Her Majesty the Queen.

To three Third Year students, advising that their entry for the Intermediate Examination in Botany could not be accepted as they had not completed the Second Year course of examination in that subject.

To successful apprentices at the June Final Examination, inviting them to transfer to Full Membership.

To Trustees of the College Building Fund, forwarding copy of audit statement of receipts and payments to March 31, 1953.

New Members Elected:

Full Members: (New).—Graeme Symes Bell, John Theodore DeRavin, Yvonne Elizabeth Fidge, Rex Lawson Lowell, David Walter Tattam. **(Transfer from Apprentice Members):** Bruno Benjamin Bry, Margaret Jessie Dodgshun, Maxwell William Hall, Patrice Marie Henderson, Jeanette Blanch Malone.

Apprentice Members.—Raymond Brian Durston, Nanette Belle Kneebone, John Laird, Mary Josephine McNamara, Helene May Robinson.

Presentation of Diplomas: Review of Ceremony.—The President reported that he had many congratulatory remarks on the Council's organisation of the ceremony for presentation of diplomas to successful Final Examination candidates of 1952-1953. The successful carrying out of the arrangements suggested that the ceremony become an annual function, but there were, in his opinion, one or two matters on details which were capable of improvement.

Members of the Council agreed with the President, and the decision was recorded that the Presentation Ceremony should be made an annual feature on the Society's programme.

Liaison Committee Meeting.—The Council agreed that official delegates from the Pharmaceutical organisations who had been appointed to attend should meet with the Liaison Committee at the meeting on July 13.

Lectures on the B.P. 1953.—A copy of the draft programme was tabled and approved. The President said the Council was indebted to the gentlemen who had consented to deliver the lectures. The Education Committee had been informed that there would be difficulty in organising a programme because of the illness of Mr. Callister, and the absence overseas of the Dean, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, and consequently additional burden thrown on other members of the lectorial staff. The importance of the subject, however, had been recognised, and Dr. Stanton, Mr. P. A. Barry, Mr. N. Manning, Mr. G. K. Treleaven, and Mr. A. J. Cobcroft, had all kindly consented to deliver one lecture in the series of five.

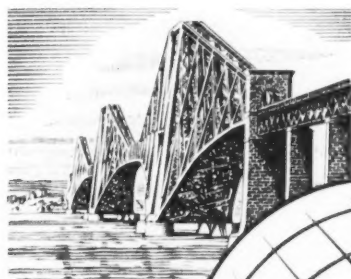
Circulars had been prepared for members, apprentice members and fellows. Admittance would be by ticket, and it had been announced that a charge would not be made.

The arrangements were approved. However, some discussion had taken place as to the desirability of fixing a fee for similar lectures in future.

Church Service.—The President reported that arrangements had been made for a Church Service for members of the pharmaceutical profession, to be held at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday, July 26, at 11 a.m. This was in accordance with tentative arrangements with the Cathedral authorities some time ago. It was originally suggested that the service for Roman Catholic members would be arranged at St. Patrick's Cathedral on the same date. It was not possible to synchronise the two services, and the Roman Catholic members had attended a special Communion breakfast on Coronation day. It was hoped in future years that both services would be held on the same date.

The President said that two members of the Society had been asked to read lessons at the service. He, and Mr. F. N. Lee, who took a very active part in Church matters, would undertake this duty. The arrangements were approved.

A.P.F.—In the absence of the Chairman of the A.P.F. Management Committee, the report for the month was presented by Mr. A. L. Hull. The report from Mr. Hornby contained suggestions relating to the fly-leaf of preparations which would be favourable in the P.M.S. scheme and the arrangements of lectures or addresses to medical men. The latter proposition had been discussed with Dr. B. L. Stanton, who had commented favourably on it. It was resolved that the



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report be referred to the A.P.F. Committee for further consideration of these matters.

Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.—The report of this Committee held during June was tabled. As there had not been time for consideration of these matters prior to the meeting, it was resolved that it be dealt with at the next meeting.

Illness of Mr. J. D. Garrett.—The President said he had received a report that Mr. J. D. Garrett, Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, was ill. It was resolved that a letter of sympathy be sent to Mr. Garrett, with the best wishes of the Council that he be restored to health.

Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies.—A brief agenda of the meeting of the Federal Council, to be held in August, 1953, was considered *seriatim*, and the Council's views on each of the items on the agenda was recorded. It was resolved that Victoria oppose the remit relating to the formation of a Pharmaceutical Society of Australia.

College Blazer.—Mr. Davis, President of the Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association, attended the meeting at 11 a.m. and showed the Council a sample blazer in the College colours and bearing the College crest. He informed the Council that the Students' Association recommended that the blazer be accepted as the official College blazer. This request was approved by the Council.

Next Meeting.—It was resolved that the next meeting of the Council be held on Wednesday, July 29, at 9 a.m.

Financial.—The Honorary Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement and amounts totalling £3197/3/4 were passed for payment.

The meeting terminated at 12 noon.

THE P.D.L.

Directors Meeting

The Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on July 15, at 9.35 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (in the Chair), Messrs. W. J. Cornell, N. C. Cossar, E. A. O. Moore, F. N. Pleasance, C. C. Wallis, B. L. Warner, and the Secretary.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following letters were amongst the matters dealt with:

To Mr. B. L. Warner, Mr. A. W. Callister and Mr. K. G. Attiwill, conveying sympathy in their recent illnesses. Letters of thanks received.

To the Victorian Branch of the Guild: (1) accepting with appreciation the offer to place P.D.L. advertisements in "Gilseal News" without charge, and offering to pay for larger announcements in two months of the year; and (2) enclosing cheque for £25 as the P.D.L. half share of the cost of inclusion of the P.P. list in the last issue of the Year Book of the Pharmaceutical Society.

From a country member, reporting a long delay (since February, 1952) in the collection of an amount of £20/12/-, being cost of Cortisone supplied from his pharmacy to a bushfire victim. The Secretary said he had followed this matter through with the Secretary of the Country Fire Authority and his advice on June 29 was "We shall settle the account in the near future." This advice had been conveyed to the member.

To Melbourne Fire Office Ltd., suggesting that the names of representatives who would be attending the Sydney Conference be obtained from the Pharmaceutical Association, so that they might be approached for

baggage and travel insurance covers. Matter receiving attention by M.F.O.

From Miss D. Brighthouse, Secretary of the Queensland Branch of the Guild, advising that "Gilseal News" in Queensland was now issued bi-monthly, and, although no advertising was carried, the Editors would be pleased to include any announcement of one-column space in any issue of the "Gilseal News." Letter of thanks forwarded.

As regards general advertising of the P.D.L., it was decided that advertising in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" be increased to include two half pages a year, and that all such advertising be transferred to the reading matter section.

From the New South Wales Branch, forwarding remits to be placed before the meeting of P.D.L. representatives in Sydney on August 13. In a subsequent letter, the Branch Secretary asked that members of all Local Boards be advised of the remits from New South Wales. After discussion the Secretary was instructed to reply, intimating that all Branches had been notified by letter on April 23 of the forthcoming meeting in Sydney, and were asked to forward suggestions for the agenda so as to reach the head office not later than May 30. The agenda having been finally drawn up and posted on July 6 (prior to the date of the N.S.W. Branch communication), the Directors did not feel that the issuing of an amended agenda would be warranted in the circumstances.

From the South Australian Branch, forwarding cheque in payment of account. The Branch Secretary, Mr. Oscar H. Walter, had resumed duty after his long period of illness, and was now able to attend at the office for a few hours each day.

From Mr. T. D. H. Allan, Western Australia, acknowledging receipt of the agenda for the P.D.L. meeting in Sydney, and drawing attention to the fact that, in the Pharmaceutical Association programme, the P.D.L. meeting and the meeting of the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies had been set down for the same time on the same date. He stated it would be impossible for Mr. Avenell and himself to attend the P.D.L. meeting if this arrangement was not altered. The Chairman said it was unfortunate that this clash of dates had occurred. It was decided that efforts be made to secure a rearrangement.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. Francis G. Bateman, Toora; E. E. Cohen, Orbost; D. H. Davis, St. Kilda; Frank C. K. Hall, Upper Ferntree Gully; Philippe J. Tissot, Caulfield East; Louis Rotman, Bendigo; Douglas H. Trigg, Cranbourne; and Alfred J. Urban, Williamstown.

Journal Report.—Reporting on the last meeting of the Journal Board of Management, Mr. Cossar stated that the figures for the past year disclosed a reduced surplus.

Legal Advice.—Advice given by the Solicitor on the question of issuing stamped receipts was considered, and it was agreed that the Chairman should confer with the Solicitor before an announcement was made for the guidance of members.

Two other inquiries handled during the month were reported in detail.

Claims.—A claim that had been the subject of negotiation for some months had now been settled.

General Public Risk.—A member who held a General Public Risk policy advised that a customer had slipped in his pharmacy and sustained some bruising. The member was asked to report the circumstances to Melbourne Fire Office Ltd. and be guided by its advice as to the manner of handling the incident.

Mr. Moore inquired how many chemists held a general public risk policy. The Secretary said information given by M.F.O. at the date of the last annual report was that about 130 chemists in Victoria held this policy. That number would represent about 16 per cent. of the

VICTORIA (Continued)

membership. The extent to which this cover had been taken up in the other States was not known.

Mr. Moore said, because of the general nature of this hazard, he would not be satisfied until the proportion of policyholders was raised to, say, 75 per cent. The P.D.L. had made representations for a more favourable rate of premium, and he inquired whether any progress had been made. The Secretary said the advice from M.F.O. was that it adhered to the premium scale of its own association, and that any variation would have to be by arrangement with the concurrence of the association. The Chairman said he would make further inquiries on this matter at the next meeting of the M.F.O. Board.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £235/14/9 were passed for payment.

Sydney Conference.—The Chairman said it would be necessary for formal credentials to be presented on behalf of the P.D.L. representatives at the Conference. The Secretary said he proposed to forward the usual notification to the Pharmaceutical Association, coupled with the advice that either Mr. Cossar or Mr. Moore would be available to act as voting delegate in the absence of the Chairman.

The meeting closed at 1.14 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on June 30, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. W. R. Iliffe (President) in the chair, Messrs. N. F. Keith, A. K. Lloyd, W. J. Langtry, S. M. Adams, F. J. Attwood, J. J. Cocking, G. Coulton, J. W. D. Crowley, F. L. Flint, H. V. Gear, L. Gough, L. Hamon, J. B. Hollow, F. N. Lee, E. C. McClelland, E. McDougall, J. I. Richards, L. Rowbottom, E. Scott, B. Hornby and the Secretary.

Correspondence.—From the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, stating that under Victorian law a prescription for a Dangerous or Specified Drug is not valid in Victoria unless signed by a medical practitioner who is registered in Victoria. The matter will be brought up at the forthcoming conference of Pharmacy Boards, with a view to ascertaining whether there is any direct means of overcoming the difficulty which this presents in border towns.

Members expressed the opinion that Chloromycetin when prescribed by veterinary surgeons should be added to the list for inquiry by the Board.

Re Procaine Penicillin, replying that the Board has ruled that Procaine Penicillin comes within the Poisons Schedule.

Re Relaxa Tabs, advising that the Board has ruled that "Relaxa Tabs" should bear the name and address of the retail seller on the package, and the distributors have given an assurance that when present stocks of packages have been used containers will bear a label indicating that the contents have been classified as potent drugs. Members expressed concern that there should be such varied opinions amongst well informed scientists as to whether the drug was potent or not, and after a lengthy discussion agreed to leave the matter with the President to make inquiries before the next meeting.

From Pro Pharma Pty Ltd., enclosing a statement re

replacement of faulty Corobin in jars, and stating that this offer with the company has expired and that any further claims must be made to Unico Distributing Co.

From Federal Office, advising that the South Australian Branch has requested a Pricing Officers' meeting during the time of the Sydney conference, and asking for any items which Victoria wished included on the agenda paper.

From Federal President, enclosing a copy of a letter sent out by Mr. Colman of Permindex, in which he stated that the proposal was being sent out with the approval of Mr. Scott. In his letter, sent to all State Secretaries, Mr. Scott says the statement is incorrect, because he has had no discussions or correspondence with Mr. Colman since April, 1952. It is also emphasised that Federal Council passed a motion that the issue of price lists and pricing service to members must remain within the control of the Guild.

From Pharmaceutical Society: Mr. I. J. Thompson asked if he could dispose of an item of correspondence to the Society, Re McLean's Powder, when prescribed by a doctor who does not state which formula is to be supplied.

Mr. Scott insisted that this was a matter for the Guild, and should not have been referred to the Society. It was for the member first dispensing the script to indicate what he had supplied which would guide members supplying repeats.

Horsham Visit.—The President advised that out of a visit he had recently made to Horsham had come the request for the formation of another district—21—and a chairman, delegate and secretary had been nominated. He asked for confirmation of his action by the S.B.C.

Mr. Gear favoured the formation. The Ballarat district, of which Horsham was a part, was too large and unwieldy and it was impossible to get a full muster at meetings.

Mr. Hamon moved, seconded by Mr. McClelland, that the formation of a new district at Horsham be approved.—Carried.

Districts and Borders.—Mr. McClelland urged that a committee be formed to go into the question of districts and borders. Even if it became necessary to break up existing districts, it would be of small importance compared with the immense benefit that would result from holding members' interest, which was the main consideration.

In supporting Mr. McClelland's suggestion, Mr. Scott said he was most agreeably surprised at how well districts such as Lismore and Newcastle in N.S.W. are functioning with the occasional visit of a member from the S.B.C.

Mr. McClelland then moved that a committee be formed to go into the question of districts. Mr. Lee seconded, and the motion was carried.

It was further resolved that the committee consist of five members.

It was agreed that election of this committee be left until after the August meeting, but that an article be prepared for "Gilseal News" to stimulate interest of members, and also inviting their ideas on the matter.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. J. W. Ellis, Lilydale; W. J. A. Macmillan, Elsternwick; E. E. Cohen, Orbst; L. Rotman, Bendigo; O. T. Higgins, Manangatang; D. H. Trigg, Cranbourne; and J. V. Kennedy, Melbourne.

Annual Meeting.—Mr. Scott moved, Mr. Lee seconded, that the Annual Meeting be held on Monday, August 31.—Carried.

Price Alterations.—A request from Mr. Crowley that the P.P. and Dispensing Drug Tariff Price Lists have the two extra holes punched in them to correspond with those in the Patents List was referred to Federal Office.

The meeting closed at 11.40 p.m.

QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Mr. J. P. McGuire has established a pharmacy at Beaudesert road, Moorvale.

Mr. B. J. Phillips is establishing a pharmacy at North Mackay.

Mr. M. M. McLennan, of Toowoomba, sold his branch pharmacy at Crow's Nest to **Mrs. N. J. McLennan** as from July 1.

Miss M. R. Millar, of Woody Point, is opening a branch pharmacy at Clontarf Beach, and is appointing **Mrs. L. M. McLennan** as manageress.

Mr. B. A. Gegg has opened another branch pharmacy in Toowoomba at 514 Ruthven street, and has appointed **Mr. C. N. Geyer** as manager.

Mr. W. J. Sabine, who has been manager of the F.S. Dispensary, Roma, for a number of years, has resigned from that position, and is commencing in business on his own account at Roma.

Mr. R. G. Gardner, who served his apprenticeship with the late **Mr. R. C. Rutter**, and on qualifying became Chief Assistant and Manager of **Mr. Rutter's** pharmacy, became the proprietor of **Rutter's Pharmacy**, 110 Queen street, City, as from July 1.

Good wishes for every happiness in his retirement are extended to **Mr. C. M. Cato**, who retired on June 30 as the State Health Department's Chief Inspector of Food and Drugs. **Mr. Cato** joined the Department as a Health Inspector in 1910, and has been Chief Inspector since 1934.

Final Examination.—We offer congratulations and good wishes to the following students who were successful at the Final Examination conducted by the Pharmacy Board in June: Misses **P. E. Browne**, **N. E. W. Roberts**, **D. B. F. Savage**, **J. D. Unsworth**, Messrs. **L. J. Ayres**, **W. G. Campbell**, **E. J. Conolly**, **R. G. Dixon**, **J. G. Frey**, **C. N. Geyer**, **R. R. Rich**, **H. D. Waples**.

CHEMISTS BOWLING NOTES.

Four pairs visited the Auchenflower Club on July 1, when the home players proved the more successful. The scores were:

		Auchenflower
Ward-Colledge	16	23
Dowd-Riddell	14	26
Atkins-Monahan	12	25
Winterflood-Johnson	21	11
	63	95

The monthly week-day match will be played at Balmoral on August 5.

OBITUARY.

It is with regret that we report the death of two pharmacists during the month:

Mr. Arnold E. Whitehead, whose death took place at Maryborough on July 2, served in the First and Second World Wars. For many years he was in business in Ipswich, but more recently **Mr. Whitehead** had been attached to the dispensary at the Maryborough Hospital. His death took place suddenly at Wondai on July 15.

Mr. Robert Bruce Nash, aged 39 years. **Mr. Nash**, who had been in business at Proston for a number of years, served in the 1939-45 War. He is survived by his wife and three children.

To the families and relatives sincere sympathy is extended in their bereavement.

DRUGS CHECK.

The State Health Department has taken action to stop the sale of certain restricted drugs by wholesalers to storekeepers and other persons without an order from an authorised person.

The Minister for Health and Home Affairs (**Mr. Moore**) announced on July 9 that the poisons regulations had been amended with a view to tightening up the control of the use of restricted and dangerous drugs.

Among other things they provided for action against a person who gave a false name to a doctor so as to obtain a dangerous drug. This would be a punishable offence.

The regulations also gave the Health Department power to seize the books of a chemist.

In effect the new regulations gazetted on July 11 are as follows:—

(a) A new sub-clause is added to paragraph (b) of Clause 5 of Regulation 4 which allows any dentist carrying on the practice of dentistry in Queensland to obtain, use and administer in the treatment of his patients, Antibiotic substances (for local application only) which are not specifically named in this regulation.

(b) Clause 5 of Regulation 7 is repealed and the following new Clause is inserted as follows:—

No wholesale seller of poisons should sell any RESTRICTED DRUG to any person, other than on the WRITTEN order of a Medical Practitioner, Veterinary Surgeon, Pharmaceutical Chemist or a Dentist as provided for by these Regulations.

(c) To Regulation 50 is added a new clause (iv) as follows: "States a false name and/or place of abode or address to a person authorised by these Regulations to sell or dispense or prescribe or administer a dangerous drug or a restricted drug."

(d) Paragraph (b) of Regulation 84 is hereby repealed and the following new paragraph (b) inserted in lieu thereof:

(b) Any inspector may at a place where a Pharmaceutical Chemist carries on business, or at any dispensary of which a Pharmaceutical Chemist is in charge as an employee, seize any books, papers, letters or prescriptions, or any of them concerning which such Inspector has reasonable ground for suspecting that any provision of these Regulations has been contravened.

(e) The following additions have been made:

To Schedule 1 and Schedule 4:
CHLORAMPHENICOL, BUTAZOLIDIN, HEXAMETHONIUM COMPOUNDS and PENTAMETHONIUM COMPOUNDS.

To Schedule 5:
3-Methoxy-N-Methylmorphinan (Dromoran is a similar type preparation).

To Schedule 3:
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE.
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale Chambers, Brisbane, on July 9, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—**Mr. R. S. F. Greig** (President), **Miss E. Chalmers**, Messrs. **V. Barnett**, **R. V. S. Martin**, **H. G. E. Sneyd**, **L. A. Stevens**, **J. E. McCaskie**, **J. S. D. Mellick**, and the Secretary.

Guest Member.—The President extended a welcome to the guest member for the evening, **Mr. G. R. Wells**, hoping that **Mr. Wells** would find his visit pleasurable.

QUEENSLAND (Continued)

and interesting. In reply Mr. Wells thanked the President and members of the Council for the opportunity of being present.

Mr. McCaskie tendered an apology on behalf of Mr. R. A. Collinson, who was also invited to the meeting.

Report re Certificates.—The Secretary reported that the printers had called for christian and surnames of members for inclusion on the certificates, so the production of the certificates was well under way.

Correspondence.—To Pharmaceutical Association, (1) Advising the views of this Council concerning ways and means of accepting the offer of the Federal Council of the Guild concerning Pharmaceutical Education. Reply acknowledging receipt of this Council's views. (2) Notifying that the President, Mr. R. S. F. Greig, has been chosen to represent this Society at the Association Conference to be held in Sydney.

To Mr. C. M. Cato, expressing appreciation of the many courtesies which have been extended to pharmacists in this State, which had been greatly appreciated, and conveying the best wishes of the President and members of the Council for a happy and enjoyable retirement.

To Mr. K. T. Kennedy, expressing appreciation for the centrifuge which he had kindly presented to the Society's museum.

From Pharmacy Board, Queensland, forwarding results of June Final Examination conducted by the Board.

From the Sectional Secretary, Chamber of Manufactures, advising it has been suggested that the Executive members of the various Food and Drug Associations who have had dealings with Mr. Cato should give him a retiring dinner. He inquired if the Society would be prepared to participate. The President reported that the Secretary had communicated with him concerning this matter, and he felt that, in view of the Council's communication to Mr. Cato, it would be fitting if the Society co-operated. The Secretary had therefore replied accordingly.

Consolidated Health Act.—Extracts provided by the Pharmaceutical Secretariat.

Mr. Martin said he thought it advisable if members of the Council studied this material. He promised to do so within a few days, and would then pass the copy on to other members of the Council.

Unfinancial Members.—The Secretary reported that 22 members and eight associates remained unfinancial. The list of unfinancial members showed that two were master pharmacists. It was resolved that these members be advised that, if they do not feel disposed to continue membership with this Society, they must discontinue the use of the letters "M.P.S."

New Members Elected.—Full Member: Mr. L. J. Harris. Associate: Miss J. M. Clayton.

A.P.F.—Mr. Martin reported that the Sub-Committee had met recently to check uncorrected typescript on the new edition of the A.P.F. which had been forwarded by the N.S.W. Society. The South Australian Society had also forwarded its comments on the uncorrected typescript of the second batch of material. After discussion, the Secretary was requested to communicate with Mrs. Manning to ascertain the position as to whether it was desired that the Queensland A.P.F. Committee should only check and report on the material which had come from N.S.W., or if the batch of typescript which South Australia had reported on was to come to hand.

British Pharmaceutical Journals.—Mr. Stevens reported on the issues of April 18, 25, May 7 and 16.

Pharmacy Board.—Items which had engaged the attention of the Pharmacy Board were reported on by Mr. Martin.

Poison Regulations.—Mr. Greig drew attention to the report in "The Telegraph" advising that the State Health Department had taken action to stop the sale of certain restricted drugs by wholesalers and that the regulations had been amended with a view to tightening up the control of the use of restricted and dangerous drugs.

Mr. Barnett said he felt that this information when it was available should be brought before members' notice as soon as possible. Mr. Greig agreed with Mr. Barnett. Mr. Mellick moved that it be left in the President's hands to prepare the information for distribution to members. Seconded by Mr. Barnett. Carried.

Date of Annual Meeting.—It was decided that the date of the annual meeting be fixed for Tuesday, September 22.

"Bethal Tablets."—The President reported that a communication had been received from World Agencies claiming that "Bethal Tablets" were a "Chemists' Only" line. Some of the members said they knew of these tablets, but they thought it would be advisable if inquiries were made of the Health Department as to whether they could be supplied without a doctor's prescription.

Agenda for Sydney Conference.—Consideration was given to the items listed on the agenda for the August Conference in Sydney.

The meeting terminated at 10.30 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C.
Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale Chambers, Wickham street, Brisbane, on July 2, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Messrs. W. A. Lenehan (President), C. A. Nichol, F. H. Phillips, A. W. Eberhardt, W. E. Martin, L. Hall, A. N. C. Munro, A. Bell, G. Nolan, C. W. Noble, A. B. Chater, J. J. Delahunty, and the State Secretary.

Report on Visit to Ipswich Zone.—The President reported that eight members of the Committee visited the Ipswich Zone for its meeting on June 18. A very good meeting was held, and there was an excellent attendance of members from the Zone. During the evening opportunity was taken to make mention of the Honorary Membership being conferred by this Branch on Mr. J. C. Minnis, one of the oldest members of the Branch, and one who has devoted so much of his life to furthering the interests of pharmacy. To mark the occasion a small memento was presented to Mr. Minnis, who was very delighted at the gesture.

Mr. Lenehan said the more Zone meetings he attended it was evident to him that it was the ideal way of meeting members and informing them of the Guild's activities. It was his hope that during the coming year the Committee would be able to do as much travelling as possible to meet members and advise them of matters engaging the attention of the Guild.

Mr. Nolan said the members of the Zone very much appreciated the visit of members of the State Branch Committee, and it was hoped that this visit would be the forerunner of many more.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. C. C. Gregory, Coorparoo; and J. P. McGuire, Moorvale.

Branches Recorded.—Messrs. H. E. Ferguson, Kedron; C. A. Nichol, St. Lucia; J. S. D. Mellick, Brisbane.

Correspondence.—To Federal Secretary: (1) Advising



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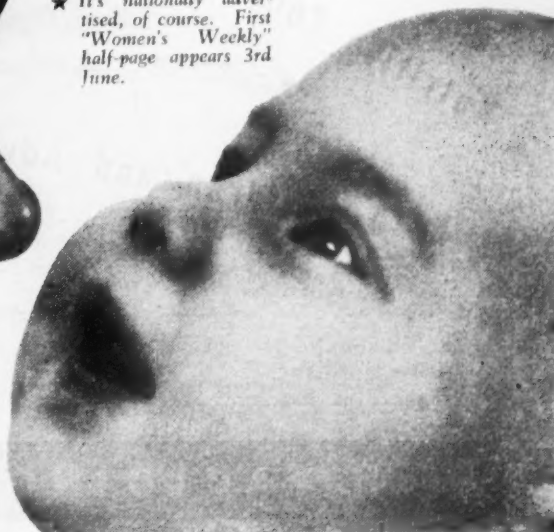
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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS — AUSTRALIA

F. H. F. 3

QUEENSLAND (Continued)

the names of six pharmacists for submission to the Commonwealth Department of Health for the establishment of a State Committee of Inquiry. (2) Drawing attention to the fact that Praenitron was originally packed in 50's, and that now it is packed in 100's, the wastage factor should apply in computing the price, but there has been no alteration in the price; also inquiring if he knew a new Pharmaceutical Benefits Book of Notes would be made available in July.

To Federal Merchandising Manager: (1) The Secretary reported that, at the request of Mr. Delahunty, she had communicated with Mr. Ross concerning the margin of profit allowed for a brand of Medicated Cream. Inquiring if he would investigate the position, and if considered necessary, make representation to the agents for a higher retail price. Reply advising that the agents state that no price structure has been arrived at as yet. They have promised to keep in mind the suggestions put forward by Queensland, and when negotiations are completed with their English principals they will inform all chemists of the price structure agreed upon.

(2) As a number of members have inquired if it will be possible to have Guild calendars this year, inquiring as to the position. Reply expressing regret that it has not been possible to procure the type of board which was necessary, and under the circumstances there will be no Guild calendars for 1954. It is hoped to produce a Guild calendar for 1955.

To Mr. K. G. Attiwill, expressing regret on learning of his illness, and extending best wishes for an early restoration to health and strength.

From Federal Secretary: (1) Advising that in the last few weeks the N.S.W. Prices Branch had been very active in regard to wholesale prices of drugs. The Prices Branch had issued two Prices Orders covering drugs, and had demanded that these prices be put into operation before the end of July, 1953. Stating the Prices Branches at Canberra and Tasmania had fallen into line with them, and an attempt was being made to get the Victorian Prices Branch also to accept the prices. Inquiring if it would be possible to ascertain the position in Queensland—if the Prices Branch in this State is going to fall into line with N.S.W., or if it is going to adhere to its previous ruling that the Queensland wholesale prices have to be adopted by the Guild. Pointing out that he is at a loss to know what action to take in reprinting the next drug Tariff.

After lengthy discussion, Mr. Lenehan promised that he would call on the wholesalers to ascertain the local drug prices. The Secretary advised that she would notify the Federal Secretary of the action being taken to obtain the information sought.

(2) Stating that the South Australian Branch has requested a Pricing Officers' meeting to be held during the Sydney Conference. Inquiring if the Queensland Pricing Officer would be attending the conference, and also asking that any items for the agenda be submitted as early as possible.—The Secretary reported that she had advised that Mr. Chater, the Queensland Pricing Officer, would be attending the Sydney Conference, and that any items for the agenda would be forwarded as early as possible.

From Federal Merchandising Manager, advising that it was noted with extreme interest the President's personal message to each member concerning Queensland having won the Merchandising Cup, and inquiring if it would be possible to secure a further 24 copies so that one could be sent to manufacturers whose products are included in the competition.

From Mr. I. J. Thompson, expressing appreciation of Queensland's congratulations and good wishes on

his election to the Presidency of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.

The Secretary, P.A.T.A., advising that the Committee has agreed to the Guild's application for a block membership of members in Queensland for the annual subscription of £25. Pointing out that the new financial year commences on October 1, or a pro rata payment can be made in the meantime.—After discussion, it was agreed that, as chemist-members of P.A.T.A. had paid the current year's subscription, the block membership apply as from October 1.

Revised Copy of National Health Bill was Tabled.—The President said it would be necessary to call a special meeting of the Committee at an early date to study the Bill. After discussion it was left in the President's hands to call a meeting of the Committee.

Agenda for Pharmaceutical Association Meeting.—It was agreed that consideration of this be deferred until the August meeting.

Representation at Sydney Conference.—Mr. Nichol moved that the President be the official representative and Mr. Chater second delegate. Seconded by Mr. Phillips. There being no further nominations, Mr. Lenehan and Mr. Chater were elected.

Sale of Non-Exempt Goods After Closing Hours.—A communication was received from the Department of Factories and Shops. Since last meeting, the President reported that, following a telephone call from the Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops (Mr. Bennett), Mr. Nichol and he interviewed Mr. Bennett. He told them that there was to be a tightening up on the Factories and Shops Act re the sale of non-exempt goods after the usual closing time of the non-exempt shops. He referred to the sale of glassware, china, crystalware, radios, silverware, toys, etc., by pharmacies after the normal trading hours of other traders. He said that under the regulations it would be necessary for chemists to screen off non-exempt goods each evening. Mr. Lenehan said it was pointed out that this might be difficult, and he asked Mr. Bennett if he would agree to a padlock being placed on cases. He said he would agree to this. Mr. Lenehan said it was also pointed out that a number of chemists had taken the backs out of their windows and sold their wares from the windows. He asked how they would fare. In reply to this query, Mr. Bennett said the regulations stipulated that a window containing non-exempt goods must be locked of an evening.

Mr. Lenehan said he would point out that all pharmacies are exempted shops, and that exempt goods comprise about 90 per cent. of the stocks sold in the average pharmacy. A number of chemists had already complained at the hardship because they could not sell china at night time, but there was a big range of requirements that could be sold.

Mr. Noble said a large number of chemists would be affected by the Department's ruling. If the Department was going to enforce the regulations as far as chemists were concerned, he thought the Act should also be policed as far as the small stores were concerned.

"Ipana" Month.—Mr. Lenehan said the local representative was anxious to have an "Ipana" month, and he wanted the Guild to co-operate with him in arranging this. It was suggested that this be held during October.

Mr. Nichol said he thought the suggestion a good one, but he wondered if it should not be a Federal matter, rather than a Queensland effort. If it was done on a Commonwealth basis, Bristol Myers and the Merchandising Service could organise it.

Mr. Delahunty supported the suggestion. If they could institute a campaign in Queensland, it was possible that a bigger advertising allocation would be forthcoming to this State. He felt that the effort would

QUEENSLAND (Continued)

be well worth while. Mr. Nolan suggested that Bristol Myers should be written to inquiring about advertising allocation and window displays.

After discussion, Mr. Nichol moved that the month of October be chosen for "Ipana" month. Seconded by Mr. Phillips. Carried.

Mr. C. J. Corbett's Pricing Service.—The President reported that Mr. Corbett had circularised chemists concerning his pricing service for Pharmaceutical Benefit dispensing, and he also mentioned that he had been requested to undertake Repatriation pricing. Mr. Lenehan said he felt that Mr. Corbett should be advised that this was unnecessary, as the Guild has established its own Bureau to undertake the pricing of Repatriation prescriptions. Other members agreed with the President's suggestion, and the Secretary was requested to contact Mr. Corbett.

Date of Annual Meeting.—It was decided that the date of the annual meeting be fixed for Thursday, August 27.

Interim List, Pharmaceutical Benefits.—Mr. Martin said an urgent telegram should be sent from this Branch to the Federal President, protesting against the treatment being meted out to chemists. He referred to the interim list dated July 1, which had a number of deletions. This was not received until July 2, and some chemists would not receive a copy of the list until after that date.

Mr. Chater said, although the Guild had repeatedly asked the Government to provide at least a month's notice, this request was disregarded time and time again.

Mr. Martin moved that a telegram be sent to Mr. Scott forthwith advising that this Committee strongly protests concerning the late receipt of interim list of Pharmaceutical Benefits containing many deletions to become effective from July 1. Seconded by Mr. Chater. Carried.

Price Cutting of Colgate's Products.—Mr. Delahunty instanced that Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd. had done a very good job as far as price cutting of its products was concerned, but Colgate's tooth paste was being openly cut in price. Unfortunately, Colgate's were not on the P.A.T.A. in Queensland. Mr. Delahunty said he thought the correct approach on this matter would be through the Federal Merchandising Manager to the General Manager of the Company in Sydney.

Mr. Delahunty moved that a communication be sent to Mr. Ross as suggested, asking if he would take this matter up with the General Company of the Colgate Company. Seconded by Mr. Phillips. Carried.

Mr. Delahunty said 25 new super-markets had opened in Brisbane recently, and all had indulged in price cutting of Johnson's and Colgate's products. Unless something was done about price cutting it would get out of hand.

"Gilseal" Dyes.—Mr. Delahunty said once "Gilseal" Dyes were almost a household word, but he recently had the experience of a customer inquiring from him as to where she could buy a dye. Mr. Delahunty said there was quite a demand today for Dolly Dyes, and he felt that some action should be taken for more publicity for "Gilseal" Dyes. There had been no advertising or publicity for these dyes for some time, with the result that the public were forgetting to inquire for them.

Mr. Delahunty moved that a communication be sent to the Merchandising Manager along the lines suggested. Seconded by Mr. Martin. Carried.

The meeting closed at 11 p.m.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

Mr. J. Teakle visited Moonta at the end of June to relieve Mr. R. Gartrell for his annual holiday.

Mr. P. Roberts is to open a new pharmacy in Park-holme.

Mr. R. Walker is now manager at the Port Adelaide Branch of F.S.M.A.

Mr. G. Townsend has taken over the managership of Mr. A. Lean's pharmacy in Graymore.

Mr. P. Wurm visited Laura during July to give his father some time off for a holiday.

Mr. H. Knightley is to open his own pharmacy in Whyalla.

Mr. L. Davis has joined the staff of The Royal Adelaide Hospital Pharmacy Department.

Miss Kaye Lynas was one of several South Australians privileged to receive a command from the Queen to be in the Royal enclosure during Ascot Week.

Mr. C. Lyons has purchased the old-established business conducted by Mr. W. Caught in O'Connell street, North Adelaide.

Mr. C. Thomas is managing at the Kilkenny and **Mr. J. Schocroft** at the Rosewater branches of Friendly Societies Dispensaries.

Mr. S. C. Patterson, of Steven's Pharmacy, Adelaide arcade, left on the Strathmore at the end of June on a two months' holiday trip to Colombo, leaving Mr. J. Schultz in charge, assisted by Mr. R. Holder.

ENGAGEMENTS.

The engagements are announced of—

Cherie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wark, of Blackwood, to **Robert**, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wyld, of Glenelg.

Moya Eileen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ross, of Reade Park, to **Ronald**, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Hole, of Fullarton.

BIRTHS.

Johnson.—On June 25, at Glenelg Community Hospital, to **Molly** and **Len**—a son. Both well.

Watson (nee Biddell).—On June 19, to **Rhonda** and **John**—a daughter (Sue).

Richter (nee Hill).—On July 3, at Rowan, Maylands, to the wife of **John S. Richter**—a son (Stephen John).

Patterson.—On July 15, at Memorial Hospital, to **Jean** and **Ronald**—a daughter.

FIRE AT FAULDING'S.

Quick thinking by a staff member prevented a serious fire at the F. H. Faulding & Co. building, James place, City, on June 30.

The fire started in a fuse box in the drug room.

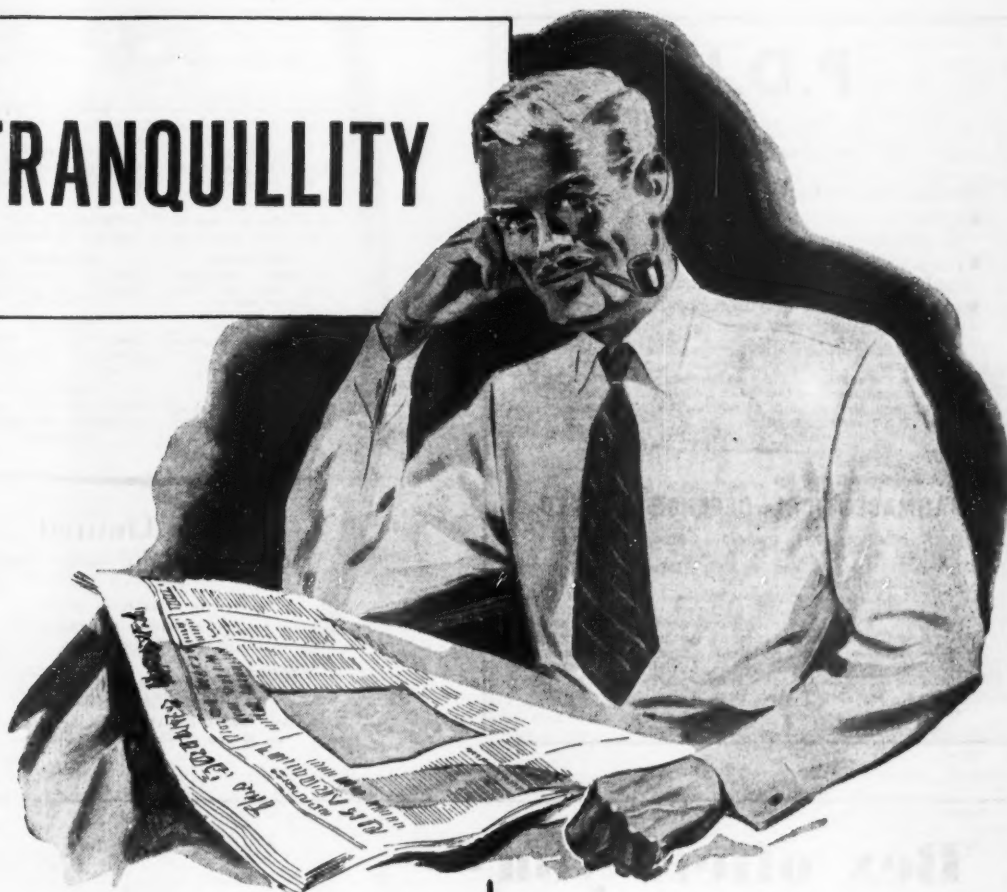
An employee put out the blaze before it spread to big stocks of methylated spirits, ether and other inflammables.

THALLIUM.

According to press reports, Health Authorities in South Australia intend to introduce more stringent control of sales of thallium and its preparations.

An officer of the Health Department stated that preparations containing thallium could be sold only by chemists and storekeepers holding poisons licences. Sellers were required to enter the name and address of the buyer in a Poisons Book.

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QUEENSLAND: Drysdale's Chambers, 4 Wickham
Street, Brisbane (Branch Secretary, Miss D. Brighouse).

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Churchill Building (1st floor),
61-63 Gawler Place, Adelaide (Branch Secretary,
O. H. Walter).

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: C/o Technical College, St.
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SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

24-HOUR SERVICE BY CHEMISTS PLANNED.

A 24-hour prescription service for chemists throughout the State was planned by the Pharmaceutical Society of S.A., the Secretary (Mr. H. C. Martin) said on July 15.

Arrangements had been made for chemists to display prominently on the doors of their pharmacies telephone numbers which could be called for urgent after-hours prescriptions.

Doctors would also be supplied with names and addresses of resident chemists in S.A.

CHEMIST MUSICIAN.

Mr. Deryck Bentley, who toured overseas with the Graeme Bell Australian Jazz Band, opened a new pharmacy at Mount Pleasant on July 1.

He has bought out the business of Mrs. S. A. Treloar, who has been associated with the district for many years.

Mrs. Treloar had "The News and Mail" agency, and Mr. Bentley hopes to take this over.

Dance bands in the district will be richer for Mr. Bentley's arrival.

He played the trombone in Graeme Bell's famous band during the 18-month tour of England and Western Europe.

THE COUNCIL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The recent elections and subsequent initial meeting of the new Council resulted in the election of a new member, Mr. D. Penhall, and an invitation to Mr. A. A. Russell to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. J. D. Garrett.

Mr. A. C. Holloway, of Hyde Park, was elected as President for the next 12 months, with the assistance of Mr. Walter C. Cotterell as Vice-President.

The office of Treasurer was filled by the election of Mr. D. Penhall.

Mr. Penhall was educated at St. Peter's College, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. W. Chappell on the Norwood side. He obtained his Diploma in Pharmacy in 1951, and then took up relieving duties until he joined Mr. K. S. Porter in a partnership at Albert Park. He is married with one child.



Mr. Don Penhall.

NEW PHARMACIES OPENED.

Mr. A. Lean, at Ascot Park.
Mr. J. Teakle, at Darlington.
Mr. D. Goscombe, at Clarence Gardens.
Mr. C. Ramsey, at Hamilton Park.
Mr. D. Ardill, at Gleneagles.
Mr. R. Tulloch, at Croydon Park.

Mr. W. Ericksen recently resigned from The Royal Adelaide Hospital to accept an engagement with Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

Mr. J. Carnie has opened his own business in Barmera.

Obituary.—We regret to report the death of Mr. K. Mullens, late of Barmera.

PHARMACY ENTERED: SAFE STOLEN.

Two men who allegedly broke and entered a St. Peters shop and stole a safe, and were preparing to blow it open when discovered by police, were remanded in custody to the Adelaide Police Court on July 14.

They were Joseph Henry Higgs, 72, unemployed, of St. Vincent street, Port Adelaide, and Albert Henry Crease, 23, also of St. Vincent street, Port Adelaide.

Both were charged with having at St. Peters on July 3 broken and entered the shop of Arthur Welesley Clark, chemist, and stolen a safe valued at £50, the property of the Savings Bank of S.A., and 54 tooth-brushes, together valued at £3/7/6. The safe was believed to contain £67/17/6.

Mr. L. Bond, who prosecuted, said that the men were arrested at St. Morris as they prepared to blow open the safe.

APPEAL BY DENTAL BOARD.

His Honour the Chief Justice on July 17 referred to the Full Court an appeal by James Maxwell Syme, Registrar of the S.A. Dental Board, against the dismissal by Mr. D. F. Wilson, S.M., of a charge against Donald George McFarling, Managing Editor of "The Advertiser."

The charge alleged that McFarling had refused to answer a question when summoned to attend before the Dental Board on February 24.

He had refused to disclose the source from which a photograph of a Dr. Evans, published in "The Advertiser" of February 12, had been obtained.

The Magistrate had held that the question—"Did Dr. Evans give you that photograph?"—was not a "lawful" question within the meaning of Section 56 of the Dentists' Act, under which the charge was brought.

The Board had not been holding such an inquiry as would invoke the power given by the Act to summon and question witnesses.

When the appeal was called on July 17, His Honour ascertained from Mr. Kevin Ward, Q.C. (with Mr. D. S. Hogarth, for the Board) that Counsel regarded the issues involved as being important.

His Honour said that it was desirable, to obviate the possibility of a further appeal, to reserve the matter, which raised questions of general importance, for the consideration of the Full Court.

CORRECTION.

Our attention has been directed to an error in the report on the lecture given on the Royal Adelaide Pharmacopoeia referred to in our June issue. It was stated in error that Mr. S. A. Downie, of the Adelaide Children's Hospital, had delivered the lecture. The lecture was in fact delivered by Mr. R. Anderson.

PHYSIOTHERAPIST SUCCESSFULLY APPEALS AGAINST DEREGISTRATION.

Allowing an appeal against a decision of the Physiotherapists' Board, His Honour Mr. Justice Mayo in the Supreme Court on July 16 set aside a 12 months' suspension of a physiotherapist.

Charles Henry Ward, registered physiotherapist, of Fisher terrace, Mile End, had appealed against the Physiotherapists' Board's finding that he had been guilty of unprofessional conduct in undertaking the treatment of a 15-year-old girl's cancer and in prescribing pentone for her; and against his 12 months' suspension by the Board.

His Honour refused to allow Ward costs, but gave him leave to appeal against that refusal.

Mr. A. L. Pickering appeared for Ward, and Mr. D. S. Hogarth, with Mr. C. J. Thomson, for the Board.

At the hearing, Mr. Pickering had submitted that Ward had not "treated" the cancer, but had done what he could to ease the sufferings of a child given up by doctors as incurable, and had told her parents that he could not cure her.

His Honour, in a 22-page judgment, said that it had not been satisfactorily proved that Ward, in his practice

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

as a physiotherapist or in any matter within the cognisance of the Board, departed from the standard of professional conduct approved and followed by registered physiotherapists of good repute and constancy to such a degree as to deserve any suspension.

His Honour said that, in a profession "in the making," reasonable latitude might be permitted until it was manifest what conventions were desirable in practice.

"That a patient is permitted to hope for cures, although suffering from a malady that will inevitably be fatal, will not necessarily be deemed reprehensible, where the object is to impart tranquility," he said.

"If the circumstances disclose no fraud, misdemeanour or serious malpractice, an adverse finding may not be warranted."

His Honour did not think it had been shown that Ward's undertaking of the case was of an unprofessional character. There was no suggestion that the giving of pentone, a drug used to induce sleep, and fatal in sufficient quantity, had caused or even hastened the child's death. Ward's conduct was not shown to be more culpable than that of any person not a medical practitioner who made available a drug to alleviate distress in circumstances that obviated any overdose.

Ward, his Honour said, appeared to have evaded direct answers, and prevaricated, under questioning by the police and examination before the Board, but such conduct was not and should not be put forward as a ground for deregistration or suspension.

OBITUARY.

Walter Tydd Rowe.

The death of Mr. Walter Tydd Rowe, who was Director of Chemistry and Government Analyst in South Australia from 1922 to 1936, occurred on July 8.

Mr. Rowe was previously assistant to Dr. W. A. Hargreaves, whom he succeeded, for 31 years.

His wife, who died in 1952, was a former State tennis champion, and their son, Mr. E. T. Rowe, was also a State tennis champion.

Mr. Walter Rowe was a good club player and a noted rifle shot.

DEATH OF MR. J. D. GARRETT.

The news of the death of Mr. J. D. Garrett, on July 10 was received with profound regret by his many friends in pharmacy in South Australia and other States.

At the time of his death Mr Garrett was President of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, to which office he was elected in July, 1951. He had previously served as President of the Society from July, 1947, to June, 1950. Few men in pharmacy were regarded with greater affection than Doug. Garrett. In his work for pharmacy he did not spare himself, and always gave freely of his best.

Always gentle in manner and kindly in outlook, he won many friends and was respected in all fields in which he worked.

Mr. Garrett commenced his pharmaceutical studies in 1920 when he was apprenticed to the late Mr. G. C. Parker, of Hindmarsh. He qualified in March, 1924, and served as a member of the Pharmacy Board of South Australia from 1942 until the end of 1944, and later from January, 1948, to December, 1950.

Mr. Garrett first joined the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in July, 1943, and prior to taking office as President for the first term, was Vice-President from July, 1945, to June, 1947, an office which he again held from 1950 to 1951.

Mr. Garrett also was active in Guild work. He joined the South Australian State Branch Committee in 1942, and served continuously on it until the time of his death. He served as Vice-President from 1950 to 1952,

as Honorary Treasurer, 1947 to 1950, and as Chairman of the Pricing Committee from 1942 to 1952.

He was also a member of the Society of Pharmaceutical Chiropodists.

We publish below tributes from three of his colleagues in South Australia:

* * * *

By the death of "Doug," as he was affectionately known to all, Pharmacy has lost one of its best workers, one whom it could ill afford to lose. His work for Pharmacy, in every branch, has been of inestimable value, especially to the Society of which he was the President. His friendly attitude, ease of approach, his calm, even temperament, and wise counsel, endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. His life was one of service to his fellows and in that service he did not spare himself. No motives of personal gain or self-



The Late Mr. J. D. Garrett.

aggrandisement ever actuated Doug. Garrett. To know that he was being of service to any one was enough for him. To his work for Pharmacy must be added association with Freemasonry. He took prominent interest in Masonic affairs. In addition he was a prominent Rotarian. Of Doug. it can truthfully be said that his life was lived in service to others, and that he will live long in the memories of all those who were privileged to know him, not only in S.A., but throughout the Commonwealth.

A. C. HOLLOWAY,
President, Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

* * * *

The happy friendly countenance of the late Mr. J. D. (Doug.) Garrett will be sadly missed from all pharmaceutical gatherings in South Australia, as well as from the social organisations in which he actively participated.

With all who knew him will remain an affectionate memory of one who endeared himself to his colleagues by his unlimited capacity for friendship and by being ever willing to serve his fellow-man.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

He gave freely and unselfishly in service to his brother pharmacists, exhibiting those gentlemanly, dignified and tolerant qualities which won for him the esteem in which he was held as President of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

Evidence of his capacity for service is found in that, whilst being a member of the Pharmacy Board of South Australia, he held executive positions in both the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and the State Branch Committee of the Guild, as well as being a member of the State Management Committee of the "A.J.P."

On behalf of the Pharmacy Board, I, as President, wish to record appreciation of his service and contributions as a board member.

I appreciate and pay tribute to what he did for pharmacy, and feel privileged to have counted him among my friends, a friendship which I know was sincerely reciprocated.

To Mrs. Garrett, Philip, Sylvia and Robert, I extend sincere sympathy on behalf of the members of the Pharmacy Board and all pharmacists, and trust that the memory of a life so richly lived will comfort them in their sorrow.

K. S. PORTER,
President, Pharmacy Board of S.A.

On behalf of the Committee and members of the South Australian Branch of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia, I desire to pay tribute to the life and work of Mr. J. D. Garrett.

Doug. Garrett was elected to the Guild Committee in 1942 and served continuously until his death. He served as Chairman of the Pricing Committee from 1942 to 1952, as Treasurer from 1947 to 1950, and Vice-President from 1950 to 1952.

During his 11 years of service he worked unceasingly in the interests of members, and his services will be sadly missed by all in this State.

His position at the Committee table will be exceedingly hard to fill, as his opinions were always sound and logical and full of wisdom.

Doug. was a man of strong character, high ideals, always cheerful, a very staunch friend, and always ready to render service to his fellow-pharmacists and to all with whom he came in contact.

His passing will be keenly felt by his very large circle of friends, not only in this State, but throughout the Commonwealth.

WALTER C. COTTERELL,
State President, Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild, S.A. Branch.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 25 King William street, Adelaide, on July 8, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. S. Porter (President) in the Chair, Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, G. L. Burns, B. F. Mildren, C. A. M. Reid, D. C. Hill and the Registrar.

Correspondence.—Correspondence was forwarded to the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, advising that the new British Pharmacopoeia will come into operation in South Australia on September 1, 1953.

Conference.—Correspondence was received from P.A.A.N.Z., forwarding the draft agenda for the Sydney Conference, and correspondence has been forwarded to the Association in connection with remits.

Depots.—Applications were received from Mr. E. F. Williams for the establishment of depots at Nangwarry

and Kalangadoo. As the necessary formalities had been complied with the applications were approved.

Trade Names.—Correspondence has been forwarded to and received from, certain registered pharmaceutical chemists who appeared to be using a trade name in connection with their business of compounding or dispensing drugs or medicines on the orders or prescriptions of legally qualified medical practitioners. It appears that the use of trade names has resulted from a misunderstanding of the provisions of the Pharmacy Act.

Labels.—Correspondence has been forwarded to, and received from, three registered pharmaceutical chemists in connection with the use of labels. In each case the pharmacists concerned have promised complete co-operation with the Board.

Advertising.—Copies of scrip used in the advertising on behalf of a pharmaceutical chemist have been received, and a letter has been forwarded to the chemist concerned, pointing out that the wording of the scrip is not in accordance with the spirit of the resolution passed at the Brisbane Conference covering the matter of advertising.

Finance.—Statement for the month of June was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £7/17/3 were passed for payment.

Practising Certificates.—Routine matters dealt with.

Apprentices.—An apprentice who withdrew from the Pharmacy Course in the early part of the year has not yet completed the cancellation of her indentures as required. It was decided that the master of this apprentice should be advised that insofar as the records of the Board are concerned, at the present time the apprentice is still indentured to him, and asking for his assistance in getting this matter finalised.

Permission was granted to (a) Mr. R. C. Walker to assign the indentures entered into between himself and Mr. B. D. Holland to Mr. H. C. Thomas; (b) to Mr. K. M. Rohlff to assign the indentures entered into between himself and Miss J. V. Nicolson to Mr. R. C. Walker; and (c) to Mr. J. B. Ryder to assign the indentures entered into between himself and Miss M. Folkert to Mrs. B. J. Ewer.

National Service Training.—Certificates have been received from the appropriate officer advising that three pharmaceutical trainees spent part of their national service training time in pharmaceutical work and that such time is to be considered as part of the apprenticeship.

Correspondence has been received from 18 students, advising dates on which they were engaged on national service training.

November, 1953, Examinations.—Entries will close on September 14, and the examinations are to commence on November 9, and finish on November 26, 1953.

Registration of Premises.—Applications were received and noted from Messrs. J. C. Schocroft, G. R. Townsend, R. C. Walker, C. H. Lyons, H. C. Thomas, A. G. Lean and B. A. Statton.

Applications were received from three pharmacists in connection with new pharmacies to be opened. These applications will be dealt with when the pharmacies are in operation.

Correspondence has been received from the Central Board of Health in connection with the closing of a country pharmacy and asking if the Board has word that such pharmacy has been closed. It was decided to write to the pharmacist concerned and ask for information in connection with the matter.

Register.—Deaths of Mr. E. J. Francis on 9/6/53, and of Mr. W. T. Rowe on 8/7/53.

Pharmaceutical Education in U.S.A.—Members of the Board have considered Mr. Cutler's report, and it was decided that a letter of appreciation should be forwarded to Mr. Cutler for the excellent report provided.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 25 King William street, Adelaide, on July 14, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. A. C. Holloway, D. F. J. Penhall, E. F. Lipsham, K. S. Porter, Walter C. Cotterell, J. D. Duncan, and the Secretary.

Election of President.—The Secretary called for nominations for the position of President, and it was resolved that Mr. A. C. Holloway be appointed President for the ensuing year. Mr. Holloway thanked the Council for the appointment and assured them of his continued interest in Pharmacy.

Death of Mr. J. D. Garrett.—The President made feeling reference to the loss sustained in the death of Mr. J. D. Garrett, and paid tribute to the work which he had done in the interests of pharmacy. Mr. Holloway said that it would not be easy to repair the loss sustained by pharmacy, and added that all would miss Mr. Garrett's help and friendship. Members of the Council then stood in silence as a tribute to the memory of Mr. Garrett.

The Secretary advised that telegrams had been forwarded to the Pharmaceutical Societies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania and to the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, advising them of the death of Mr. Garrett. Replies had been received from the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, and the Pharmaceutical Societies of Queensland and Victoria, and Mr. Orion Leggo. Letters had been received from the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia and New Zealand, the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies and the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.

The Secretary further advised that a letter had been forwarded to Mrs. Garrett expressing the sympathy of the Council and members of the Society, and conveying to her expressions of heartfelt sympathy extended by various pharmaceutical organisations throughout the Commonwealth.

Election of Vice-President.—Mr. Walter C. Cotterell was elected as Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Election of Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. D. F. J. Penhall was elected as Honorary Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Casual Vacancy.—The death of Mr. J. D. Garrett has caused a casual vacancy in the Council and, as Mr. A. A. Russell had nominated at the previous election and in view of the close results of the voting and the cost of holding a further election, it was resolved that Mr. A. A. Russell be invited to accept appointment to the Council by virtue of Rule 14.

Correspondence.—The Sub-committee, consisting of representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society and F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch), submitted a report in connection with dispensing after hours of urgent prescriptions. Pharmacists in the city area have been requested to display on the door of their pharmacy the telephone number to be called when urgent prescriptions are required after normal trading hours. Mr. D. Finlayson has forwarded a copy of the notice which he proposes displaying on the doors of his pharmacies. A list of all resident chemists throughout South Australia is being prepared and is to be supplied to members of the British Medical Association.

Correspondence has been received from the Central

Board of Health, advising that the 1953 edition of the B.P. will take effect from September 1, 1953.

Letters of sympathy have been forwarded to Mr. P. R. M. Maxwell and Mrs. W. M. Francis.

Mr. P. S. Wurm has written expressing appreciation of the complimentary dinner which was recently given to newly-qualified pharmacists.

Notice of the 34th annual meeting of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd. was considered, and delegates to the Conference in Sydney were instructed to ask for a continuance of the Conference issue of the Journal, and to express the opinion that advertising should not be increased to the detriment of other items of interest.

Notification has been received from the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies that an amount of £100 has been forwarded to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to assist in the relief of pharmacists who suffered as a result of recent floods in England.

Pharmaceutico-Medical Liaison Committee.—As a result of the recommendations made at the meeting of the Liaison Committee it was decided that Messrs. A. C. Holloway, K. S. Porter and the Secretary, be asked to prepare a statement for distribution to members, such statement to cover the recommendations in connection with injectibles, repeats under P.B.A., P.M.S. and Repatriation Schemes and after-hours dispensing services.

Copy of the minutes of the Pharmaceutico-Medical Liaison Committee of Victoria has been received and considered.

Squatting.—On a complaint received from a pharmacist, the Advisory Committee reported having conferred with the parties concerned. Negotiations are still proceeding.

Finance.—Statement for the month of June was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £752/9/7 were passed for payment.

New Member Elected.—Mr. W. A. Physick.

Resignations were received and accepted with regret from the following: Mr. B. J. Richards, on his transfer to Victoria; Mr. W. R. Caught, who has disposed of his business; and Mr. F. K. Gould, who is seriously indisposed.

Sydney Conference.—The draft agenda was considered in part, and directions given to delegates.

Mr. A. C. Holloway has been appointed as a delegate from this Society to take the place of the late Mr. J. D. Garrett.

A.P.F. Revision.—Minutes of meeting held on 1/7/53 were submitted, and correspondence has been forwarded to the Editorial Committee, dealing with the matters of a Therapeutic Index and a Special Section of modifications for Australian conditions. Copies of the minutes have also been forwarded to all State Societies.

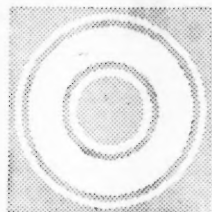
Elections.—Letter from Returning Officer declaring Messrs. J. D. Garrett, D. F. J. Penhall, J. D. Duncan and A. C. Holloway elected for ensuing two years. Letters to Messrs. J. D. Duncan, J. D. Garrett, A. C. Holloway, D. F. J. Penhall and A. A. Russell, advising result of ballot.

International Pharmacy.—It was decided that a series of lectures should be given by Mr. R. T. Patterson and that such will be made available to members without charge.

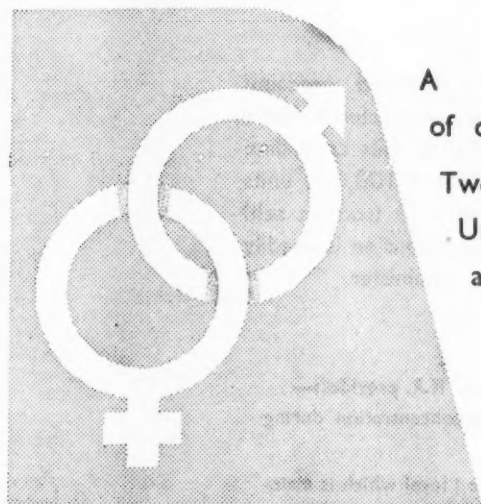
Ladies' Night.—Several members have suggested that consideration be given to the desirability of holding a ladies' night. It has been decided that this will be done and will probably be held during October.

Annual Meeting.—Annual meeting of members is to be held on Tuesday, August 25, 1953, at the 5DN Auditorium, Gawler place, Adelaide.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

Appreciation.—It was resolved to place on record the appreciation of this Council of the services rendered to pharmacy by Mr. J. D. Garrett over a period of 10 years. Mr. Garrett first joined this Council in July, 1943, and served continuously as a Councillor. During this period he occupied the position as President from 1947-1950 and 1951-1953. The services rendered by Mr. Garrett have been of inestimable value to pharmacy, and his kindly and friendly approach to all problems has been one of his outstanding characteristics.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at 195 Victoria Square, Adelaide, on July 13, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. Walter C. Cotterell, V. L. Mitchell, H. G. Collyer, G. K. F. Scott, E. L. Miller, A. C. Holloway, A. A. Russell, R. R. Patrick and the Secretary.

Death of Mr. J. D. Garrett.—The President expressed very grave concern at the sad loss of the late Mr. J. D. Garrett, and it was resolved that it be recorded in these minutes the sterling work done by Mr. Garrett for the many years of his association with the Guild. It was further agreed that the members of the S.B.C. offer their services gratis to Mr. Garrett, Jnr., in the matter of helping out with the determining of his father's accounts at the business. In respect the meeting stood in silence for two minutes.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. C. H. Lyons, North Adelaide; P. G. Stedman, Glandore; D. E. Bentley, Mount Pleasant; D. B. Goscombe, Clarence Gardens; B. E. Webber, Adelaide; C. E. Malpas, Clarence Park; C. B. Ramsey, Hamilton Park; H. A. Knightley, Whyalla; and Ross W. Daniell, Blackwood.

Branch shops: Mr. A. G. Lean, Marion Road, Ascot Park; Messrs. Cummings & Brunskill, Darwin, N.T.; Mr. R. H. Grist, Outer Harbour road, Draper.

Nominations to S.B.C.—The Secretary reported that six nominations had been received and that notice of a poll had been sent out under the Seal of the Guild and the initials of the Returning Officer, and that the closing date of the poll would be July 29, at 5 p.m.

Correspondence from Federal Office and the Public Relations Secretariat was placed before the meeting, and the Committee's directions were recorded. On one matter the Secretary was instructed to endeavour to see the new Deputy Commissioner of Repatriation in this State.

The Secretary authorised to write to Mr. Attiwill re his health.

From Federal Merchandising Service, re Mr. Ross attending annual meeting.—Received with pleasure; suggest Mr. Ross bring film.

Federal Delegate's Report.—The Federal Delegate, Mr. Walter C. Cotterell, gave a general resume on the following matters: Repatriation Department, Annual Meeting, Pharmaceutical Benefit Regulations, Nada Tooth Brushes, Ipana and bonuses.

Pricing Officer's Report.—The Pricing Officer, Mr. A. A. Russell, gave a general resume on the following matters: D. & L. Agencies, dressings and the investigation being conducted by the State Prices Branch, re the general Guild pricing list for local lines, the matter to be taken up with Mr. Glover personally in Melbourne.

Financial.—The audited accounts for the year ended June 30 were presented to the meeting and were received with acclamation. Accounts totalling £138/10/1 were passed for payment.

Solicitor's Report re All-night Pharmacy.—Secretary reported having seen solicitor, and the report would be available for next meeting.

Renmark Pharmacists.—Secretary to write to Mr. Wheeler, and with the President, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Miller or Mr. Collyer would visit Renmark on a date to be fixed.

Medical and Hospital Benefits Organisations.—Resolved that the Secretary notify in the "Gilseal News" that the Mutual Hospital Association be the one so far approved by the Guild, after the Secretary sees the Mutual Hospital Association and gets an undertaking that they will write to all chemists advising them their agency will be accepted.

Mr. A. L. Searcy.—Secretary to write Federal Merchandising Manager, expressing the S.B.C.'s approval of Mr. Searcy being an accredited wholesaler.

After Hours Service.—Resolved that the Secretary put an article in the "Gilseal News" relative to obtaining the list of telephone numbers of members who would be prepared to offer themselves for after-hour service.

Chiropody.—Resolved that Mr. Miller would write an article for publication in the "Gilseal News" in respect of chiropody.

Pricing Lectures at University.—Mr. A. A. Russell notified that he had recently lectured students at the University in conjunction with Mr. P. K. Porter, on Guild pricing matters.

General.—Mr. V. L. Mitchell reported on matters relative to a meeting with certain members in respect to opening a business in an area too adjacent to another member, and that the matter had been satisfactorily adjusted.

Conference Fund.—It was resolved to submit to the annual meeting in general business that an amount of £150 be transferred from accumulation account to the Conference Fund Reserve.

Vacancy on S.B.C.—Resolved that the matter of filling the extraordinary vacancy created by the death of Mr. Garrett be left with the President and Secretary to arrange.

The meeting closed.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Mr. H. N. Mowday has accepted a position at the Government Drug Depot, Perth.

We express our sympathy to Miss V. Powys, whose father died on July 9, after a long illness.

Congratulations to **Mr. R. D. Rogers**, of Kalgoorlie, on his appointment as a Commissioner for Declarations.

We offer our best wishes to **Messrs. Vaughan Parker and Malcolm Lankester**, who have opened new pharmacies at Manning Park and Attadale.

We were sorry to hear of **Mr. J. A. Lewis'** illness last month. Mr. A. T. Barr is assisting at the pharmacy.

Mr. A. H. Lord had to undergo an operation recently, and Miss M. Elsworth was in charge of the pharmacy.

Wedding.—Congratulations and best wishes to Mrs. Mullaby, whose marriage took place on July 17. She was formerly Miss Hazel Allen.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Continued)

Miss T. Murphy is now with Mr. N. H. Moore, of Victoria Park, and her place at Foy's Pharmacy has been taken by Mr. J. C. Cornish.

Mr. D. G. Kinleyside has accepted the position at Boans' Pharmacy rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. H. McMorrow.

We are happy to report that **Mr. A. W. Walsh** has quite recovered from the effects of his road accident last month.

Mr. A. A. Baxter had a very unpleasant experience last month when flood water caused some damage at his Wembley pharmacy.

Mr. K. B. Ashby has been managing Sandercock's Pharmacy at Subiaco during Miss J. I. Sandercock's absence on holidays.

Mr. T. A. O'Donnell, who has been manager of the Friendly Societies Dispensary at Fremantle for some years, is now the dispenser at the Repatriation Clinic, Perth.

Mr. R. I. Crow, whose leg was amputated some time ago, sends greetings to his many friends in pharmacy. When the President visited him recently he found him very cheerful in spite of his handicap.

Misses Margaret Smedley and **Tess Sheedy** have returned from their visit to New Zealand, and **Miss Jean Hill** from her three years' visit to England and the Continent. All these young ladies have a very interesting story to tell of their experiences and the many places visited.

The lecture room was more than comfortably filled to hear Dr. E. R. Beech speak on the subject, "Drugs and the Nervous System," on June 24. Members are advised that the speaker on September 23 will be Dr. J. Watson, of Princess Margaret Hospital, in lieu of Dr. N. D. Crosbie, who is at present overseas.

COUNCIL NOTES

The large volume of business requiring attention at the Pharmaceutical Council meeting on July 7 occupied from 7.30 to 11.15 p.m., at which time the meeting adjourned until July 17, at 7.30 p.m. This adjourned meeting dealt mainly with consideration of items on the conference agenda, and closed at 10 p.m.

Sir Hugh Linstead.—Council decided to convey congratulations and appreciation to Sir Hugh Linstead on his Knighthood.

Poison Sales to Juniors.—The Inspector's report contained details of sale of poisons to juniors on production of notes from teacher. Members are reminded that it is an offence to sell poisons to persons under 18, even on the authority of a note from parents or teachers.

The following alterations were made to the Register:

Death: W. S. Priestly.

Registrations: L. J. Barker, C. J. Baird and Mrs. Grace A. Morrison.

Deletions: G. H. Bailey, Misses M. M. Eddy and J. Gibney.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO MR. H. O. HOWLING

Mr. H. O. Howling was the guest of honour at a dinner given by the President and members of the Pharmaceutical Council on June 23. Ex-Councillors who had served with Mr. Howling during his 37 years on the Council were also present. They included Sir Frank Gibson, Messrs. A. N. Birks, F. T. Lorman, D. G. White and A. C. McWhinney.

Mr. H. D. Fitch, who presided, welcomed the guests and tendered an apology from Mr. F. H. Neale.

Mr. T. D. H. Allan, in proposing a toast to Mr. Howling, reminded the company of the sacrifices made in time, cash and loss of family life during such a long and vigorous career in official pharmacy. Nothing had been too difficult for Mr. Howling to tackle if he thought it was in the best interests of his profession, and having been satisfied that something was worth fighting for he would not give up until he gained the victory. After graduating at Perth Technical College in 1903, he conducted a pharmacy on the goldfields for some years before entering into partnership with Mr. F. W. Carter. Mr. Carter subsequently entered the medical profession and Mr. Howling continued the pharmacy in Hay street, where he is still actively engaged.

His work for pharmacy included leadership in the Perth and Suburban Chemists' Association, which later gave place to the Pharmaceutical Service Guild. He started the P.A.T.A. in this State, and is still a member of the P.A.T.A. Council. His membership of the Pharmaceutical Council extended from 1916 until March of this year, and he was President from 1934 to 1943. He also acted as an examiner in dispensing for many years.

In proposing the toast Mr. Allan also extended good wishes and thanks to Mrs. Howling, who, through her sacrifice of her husband's company, had made it possible for Mr. Howling to devote so much time to official matters.



Mr. H. O. Howling.

Mr. G. H. Dallimore said that he served his apprenticeship with Mr. Howling, and attributed his present position in pharmacy to the good training and example of their guest. Mr. Howling had always been a man of high ideals, and he had lived up to them. There was arising today a generation unfamiliar with the service which Mr. Howling had rendered for such a long period, and many were unaware of the debt they owed to those who had battled against great odds to make pharmacy an honoured profession in the community. Mr. Howling was one of those who started the Guild, and he had held the position of State President and Federal Vice-President.

Sir Frank Gibson thanked the President for the

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Continued)

invitation to express his good wishes to the guest of the evening. He said it had been a privilege to work with Mr. Howling, who had retained the confidence of his colleagues for such a long period. His activities had not been confined to pharmacy, for he had been a member of the Perth City Council for 30 years, and much of the development of the outer suburbs was a monument to Mr. Howling's interest and planning. Sir Frank expressed the hope that many younger pharmacists would follow the example of Mr. Howling in enhancing the profession of pharmacy through well-conducted pharmacies and public service.

Mr. F. T. Lorman said that he had known Mr. Howling as a good friend for 49 years. He had given him the nickname of "Bull-Dog Grip," because of his tenacity and perseverance in fighting for anything which he thought was right.

Mr. A. N. Birks recalled that he and Mr. Howling were amongst the early graduates of Perth Technical College in 1903. He regarded his association with Mr. Howling as one of the treasures of his life. He had known him as a good friend and employer whose word was always his bond. In business nothing but the best was good enough for Mr. Howling, who insisted on efficiency in everything.

Ex-Councillors A. C. McWhinney and D. G. White, and Councillors R. W. Dalby, A. A. Baxter and R. I. Cohen also eulogised Mr. Howling's service in the interests of pharmacy and the community generally.

Mr. E. J. Nicholas, the newly elected councillor, said he felt that he was accepting a very big responsibility in attempting to serve the Council in place of Mr. Howling. He would do his best and would endeavour to make known to students the tradition of W.A. pharmacy and the debt which this generation owed to such men as Mr. Howling.

The Registrar (Mr. F. W. Avenell) thanked Mr. Howling for his assistance and co-operation in Council affairs and for his friendship and comradeship in private life.

The President (Mr. H. D. Fitch), in presenting Mr. Howling with a case of pipes and pouch, said that previous speakers had said so much in praise of their guest that there was little left for him to say. He could not imagine Mr. Howling sitting idly with his pipe, but through the smoke he would be planning new parks and other amenities for the benefit of the community. He wished Mr. Howling and his wife long life and happiness together.

Mr. Howling's Response

In thanking the various speakers, Mr. Howling said he was particularly pleased that his wife had been included in the good wishes, because it was through her sacrifice that he had been able to devote time to affairs outside his household. Mrs. Howling had taken an interest in pharmaceutical and public affairs, and by criticism and encouragement at the right time had been a great help to him. He considered that the many friendships he had made through his official duties had adequately rewarded him for any sacrifice he had made. The friendship of such men as the late Mr. F. P. Gulley and others such as those present was something which money could not buy.

In a humorous and reminiscent mood, Mr. Howling recalled experiences on the goldfields and the early days of his career in Perth. He was glad that pharmacy had been his chosen profession because it offered so many opportunities of rendering service to one's fellows in personal, family and communal life. He had found that such service was appreciated, bringing its own reward not only financially, but in satisfying

one's own best self and enriching one's circle of friendship.

Pharmacy today owed much to the Triple Alliance (The Society, Guild and P.A.T.A.), and he was glad to have been so closely associated with all those organisations. He appreciated the kind thought which prompted the Council to arrange this function in his honour. As he enjoyed the fragrance and company of the pipes which had been presented to him he would remember the happy times he had spent at the Council table and in the company of his pharmaceutical friends. (Applause.)

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at 51 King street, Perth, on July 14, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. G. H. Dallimore (Chair), G. D. T. Allan, W. Lewis, R. Cohen, R. Healy, J. Bodkin, R. Dalby, J. Skeahan and R. Edinger, and members as per attendance sheet.

Annual Elections.—The Secretary reported that in accordance with the constitution a postal box had been obtained and sealed pending the commencement of the ballot.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. J. M. Berinson, Mt. Lawley; A. D. Plenderleith, Rivervale; R. H. Emslie, Florent Park; V. W. Elder, Kondinin; V. J. Parker, Manning Park; B. J. Carey, East Fremantle; L. F. Rowe, North Perth; Donald Sibbald, Wembley, and B. R. N. Williams, East Claremont.

Insurance of P.B.A. and P.M.S. Returns.—Resolved that Federal Office be requested to investigate the possibility of P.D.L. offering subscribers insurance covering P.B.A. and P.M.S. prescriptions against fire, loss or destruction or loss in transmission by post.

Guild House.—Resolved that Federal Office be requested to forward a further supply of application forms as many members had not received them as enclosures to the brochure.

Annual General Meeting.—Resolved that the Annual General Meeting be held at the Guild Rooms on Monday, August 31.

Nominations.—Resolved that nominations for positions of members of the State Branch Committee close with the Secretary on July 31, at 10 a.m., and the nomination papers be forwarded to all members by mail on July 15.

Resolved that in the event of a ballot being necessary that the closing date for the said ballot be August 31, at 10 a.m., at the special Post Office Box A 1245.

Ballot: Notice of Motion.—Resolved that the following notice of motion be received for inclusion on the agenda of the Annual General Meeting:

That the chemists of W.A. be asked to contribute 2½ per cent. of his or her P.B.A. and P.M.S. accounts to the State Branch for the erection or purchase of a building and that all monies so received be paid into a Building Trust Fund Account.

Bottles and Containers.—Resolved that Federal Office be asked to approach the Federal Government for an increase in the payment for tablet bottles 25's, 50's and 100's as these were now costing more than was payable under P.B.A. and P.M.S.

P.M.S. Ounce Dispensing Rate.—Resolved that the Secretary contact the local Department of Health, and Federal Office for the reason in the drop in the payment price of the average ounce rate for mixtures under the P.M.S.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Continued)

Allen Stanley & Co.—The position regarding Allen Stanley & Co. was discussed, but as the matter of their approval was still in abeyance, nothing could be done until a decision had been made by the Minister, Sir Earle Page.

Agenda for Federal Conference.—This was discussed, and the Delegates furnished with the findings and recommendations of the Committee

The meeting closed at 11 p.m.

TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES VISIT HOBART AND LAUNCESTON.

Mr. V. G. Morieson, the President, and Mr. W. R. Cutler, the Vice-President, of the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies, visited Tasmania and addressed meetings of chemists at Hobart (May 17) and Launceston (May 18). The visit, sponsored by the Federal Council, was arranged primarily to enable Mr. Cutler to report direct to Tasmanian chemists some of his observations and conclusions on Pharmaceutical Education and other matters of pharmaceutical interest gained during his tour of U.S.A., Great Britain and the Continent last year, when he was nominated as Australian representative at the Centenary Convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association held in Philadelphia.

Both in Hobart and Launceston the audiences listened with marked interest to Mr. Cutler's review and to the Federal President's remarks concerning the part which the Federal Council of Societies had played and was likely to play in stimulating interest in Pharmaceutical Society matters and functions — particularly in the smaller States. Mr. Morieson expressed the opinion that sight should not be lost of the ultimate aim of establishing the Pharmaceutical Society of Australia on a sound and strong basis to foster the professional, technical and ethical branches of pharmaceutical policy.

Mr. Cutler described visits to very many educational institutions in the countries which he visited, and spoke of features in these establishments which interested him, as a keen observer of teaching methods. By comparison he thought Australian standards were not bad.

During the evening Mr. Cutler showed and described movie colour films taken by him during his travels in U.S.A. and England.

Thanks of chemists and the speakers are due to the Kodak organisation for practical assistance given in connection with the provision of apparatus, and in the projection of the films. The help given by Mr. George, of the Kodak office, and Mr. Thompson, of Launceston, was greatly appreciated. Mr. P. Brammall presided at the Hobart meeting, and Mr. P. Roots at Launceston.

In both places hearty votes of thanks were conveyed to Messrs. Cutler and Morieson for their interest in coming to Tasmania and for the interesting talks delivered.

THE GUILD

S.B.C.
Meeting

A General Meeting of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild was held at 73 Liverpool street, Hobart, on July 9, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. L. W. Palfreyman (Chairman), Miss E. M. Hurst, Messrs. A. G. Gould, D. R. Crisp, K. H. Jenkins, C. A. Robertson, W. G. Webb, C. B. Dillon, J. M. Beaumont, A. G. Crane, J. R. Prowse, and the Secretary.

Service to Hospitals.—The Secretary reported that to date 18 replies had been received to a questionnaire from the meeting of chemists. The meeting considered that this matter should be referred to the Executive for the guidance of the Secretary.

Medical Benefits.—Mr. Palfreyman reported that advice had been received from the Medical Benefits Fund of Australia that a fee would be paid to chemist agents for the enrolment of new members and for the transfer of existing members to more comprehensive sections.

A letter was received from Allen Stanley & Co. Pty. Ltd., agent for the "Blue Cross Health Insurance Society Ltd.," requesting that members of the Guild become agents for its Medical Benefits.

As practically all members had already become agents for another fund, it was decided that no further steps should be taken in relation to this matter.

Dexsal.—L. Fairthorne & Son Pty. Ltd. reported that Dexsal was being sold by some pharmacy to general storekeepers. The meeting decided that reference to this should be made in the next edition of "Gilseal News."

Annual General Meeting.—It was decided that the Annual General Meeting should be held on August 27 in the Girl Guides' Room at 47 Murray street, and that the Annual Dinner be held at Wrest Point on September 10.

Annual Election.—Mr. A. G. Gould was appointed Returning Officer for the Annual Election.

Permindex.—A copy of a letter was received from Permindex advising a service for Guild members which had been forwarded to some members, also advice was received from Mr. Scott stating that he had not given approval for the statement as was set out in their circular.

The meeting decided they were not interested in the Permindex service.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £45/13/7 were passed for payment.

Glaxo Laboratories (Australia) Pty. Ltd.—Advice was received from the Federal Merchandising Manager that this company wished to place Glucodin and Minadex in general stores outside a 10-mile radius of chemists. A letter was also received from Mr. R. Townley regarding Mr. Morris, of Swansea, being permitted to stock these lines.

After discussing this matter the meeting decided that it approved of the implementation of Glaxo Laboratories' proposal re sale of Glaxo, Glucodin and Minadex in this State.

New Member Elected.—Mr. Ronald Chanter Bradley, of Beaconsfield.

The meeting closed at 11 p.m.



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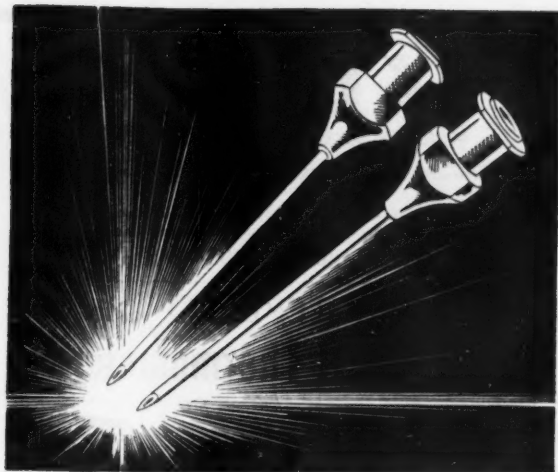
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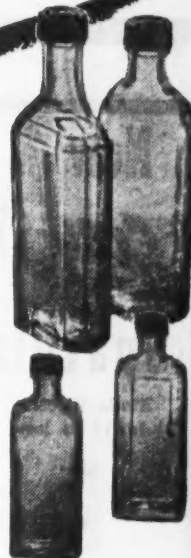
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